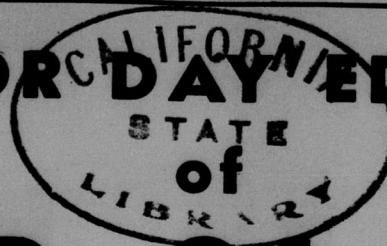


CALIFORNIA

LABOR DAY EDITION



# LABOR CLARION

Official Publication of the San Francisco Labor Council

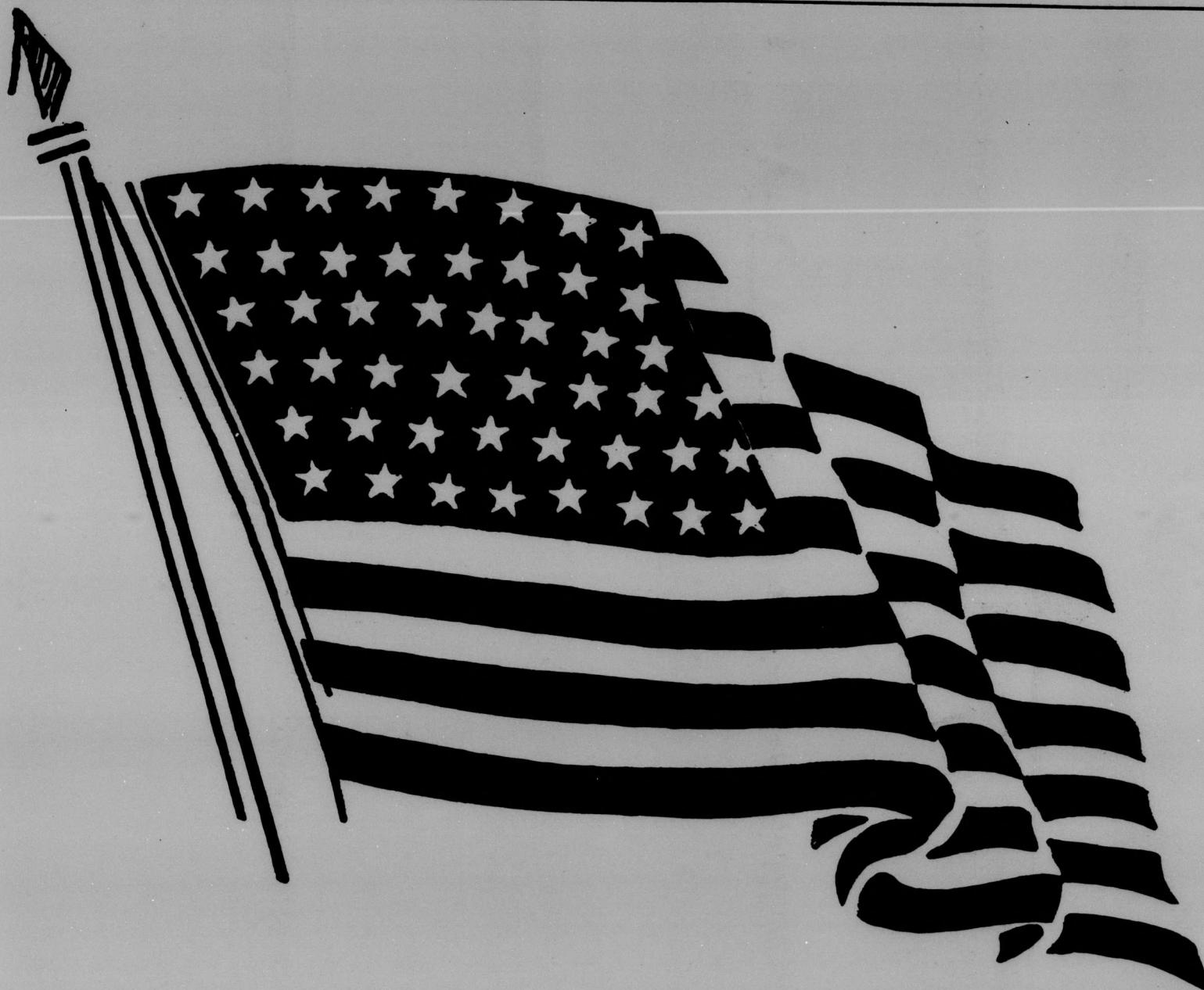
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Vol. XLII

San Francisco, California, September 3, 1943

No. 31



# **ALL OUT FOR VICTORY**

**Workers of America have gone all-out for Victory and the Brewing Industry of California has also devoted itself entirely and completely for Victory.**

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# LABOR CLARION

Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council (A.F.L.)

Vol. XLII

San Francisco, September 3, 1943

No. 31

## "As We Look Forward to the Final Victory"

### LABOR DAY MESSAGE

By WILLIAM GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor

OUR NATION is on the road to victory! This supreme fact enables us to celebrate Labor Day this year in triumphal spirit. Our armed forces have dealt out crushing defeats to the enemy on all fighting fronts. Our workers have met the test on the home front with equal success.

More than ever before, we realize on this Labor Day that every war plant is the starting point of direct attack against the enemy. The planes, ships, tanks, guns and ammunition made by American Federation of Labor workers go to battle just as surely as the soldiers, sailors and marines who use them.

#### Production Record

We know that the military successes already achieved by the United Nations in this war could never have come to pass without the superior equipment produced by the members of organized labor in America. We know that the thousands of production records smashed by patriotic American workers have helped materially to smash the Axis powers.

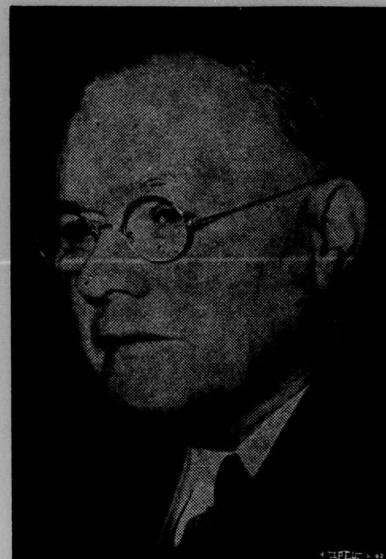
I am proud of the way the workers of our country have lived up to their responsibilities under the stress and strain of wartime conditions. The labor force of no other country can boast a finer record.

#### Must Keep On the Job

But we cannot yet rest upon our oars. The tasks ahead of us appear even greater than those we have surmounted. We must keep steadfastly on the job until the war is finally won and our enemies have surrendered unconditionally.

Now that the workers of America have tasted victory, I am confident that they will never relax their efforts until the ultimate triumph of freedom and democracy is attained.

"WE URGENTLY insist that the bulwark of human freedom—a free press—be zealously maintained during these days of stress. Other rights have been invaded and restricted by the necessities of war, but the only restriction upon a free press that should be tolerated is restriction in respect to military matters involving the conduct of the war."—William Green.



WILLIAM GREEN  
President  
American Federation of Labor

As we look to the future, our thoughts are increasingly concerned with the vital necessity of winning the peace—as well as the war. Reactionary forces already are at work in an attempt to betray and nullify the suffering and sacrifices of our people. We must be prepared not only to defend ourselves against those who would shame our dead, but to take the offensive against them.

This can best be done by agreeing upon and insisting upon a post-war program that carries out the overwhelming will of the American people. In the opinion of the American Federation of Labor, this program must include the following points:

#### A Post-War Record

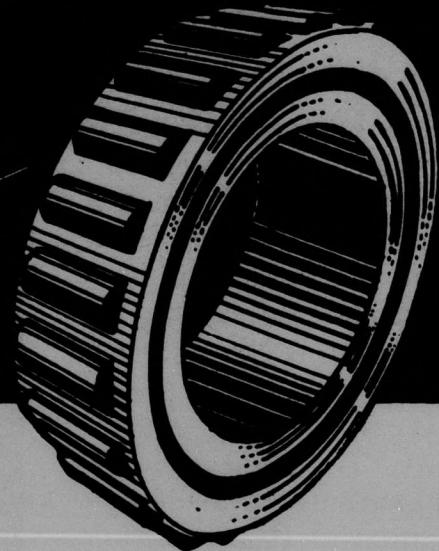
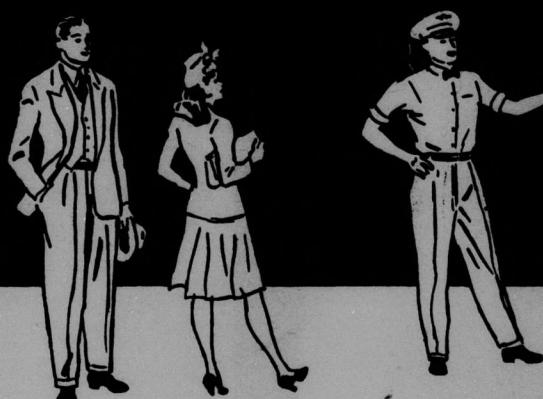
1. Establishment of lasting world peace.
2. Eradication of Fascism.
3. Extension of freedom and democracy in every part of the globe.
4. Expansion of our own social security system.
5. Application of a peace-time production program which will assure jobs for all.
6. Affirmation of the right of workers in all countries to join free and independent unions of their own choice.

#### Offers Hope for the Future

Such a program embodies the chief desires and aspirations of a war-weary world and can be carried out on a practical basis. It offers hope for the future. It is worth working and fighting and sacrificing for.

On this significant Labor Day, as we look forward to the final victory of human decency over the forces of oppression and hate, let us remember the blood and sweat and tears of the victims of this war and let us resolve never to permit such a cataclysm to engulf the world we know again.

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OIL IS AMMUNITION . . . USE IT WISELY!

# Must Preserve the Edifice Which Labor Has Builded

## LABOR DAY MESSAGE

By GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Labor

**O**N THIS Labor Day in war year 1943, the millions of men and women who make up the American Federation of Labor rededicate themselves to all-out support of every phase of our country's war effort, with the aim and purpose of bringing about the defeat of the Axis madmen at the earliest possible moment.

We of the American Federation of Labor have every right to feel tremendously proud of the record we have made during the past year on the production front here at home. Ships, planes and all the munitions of war have been turned out in such great quantities as to cause the enemy leaders profound worry. And all this staggering production has been the result not of the toil of the noisy fault-finders and captious critics whose occupation is hurling brickbats at trade unionists, but of the hard, unremitting labor of the millions of patriotic American wage-earners.

### Warns Against Complacency

But while we are justified in feeling pride over our amazing production accomplishments as well as over the fact—usually concealed by labor's enemies—that two million union men are already in uniform and serving our country on land, at sea and in the air, we dare not grow self-satisfied, we dare not become complacent.

We must never forget that it is one thing to overcome three Nazi divisions in Sicily and quite a different thing to cope with perhaps 90 or 100 Nazi divisions in western Europe. When the Allied invasion of the Continent takes place—and our military leaders have promised that it will take place—the casualties among our boys can be held to a minimum if we at home have seen to it in advance, by our production, that they have been provided with overwhelming, crushing superiority over the enemy in all the tools of modern warfare.

Let us, therefore, in the weeks and months that lie ahead, keep rolling out the planes, ships, tanks and other equipment with the utmost speed, smashing records right and left, just as we have done during the past twelve months. And let us also resolve to continue and increase our purchases of War Bonds, our donations of blood to save the lives of wounded fighting men, our participation in civilian defense and indeed all our activities in every part of the war program.

### When the Guns Are Silenced

No one knows just when the war will end, but we do know that the more we do at home, the sooner it will be over and the sooner our sons and brothers will return.

Although the day when the guns will grow silent cannot safely be predicted, it is not too soon for us to begin thinking about the problems which will exist and will have to be solved in post-war America. Foremost among those problems will be the problem of full employment.

### Support Private Enterprise

We of the American Federation of Labor believe in and uphold private enterprise. After the war we want to see the vast majority of jobs provided by private employers rather than by the Government. But as friends of the private enterprise system we have not only the right but the duty to tell the nation's industrialists in plain language that the American people, after fighting and bleeding and sweating to preserve the nation, cannot be expected to and do not intend to accept the misery of widespread unemployment for any protracted period of time.

Therefore, we call upon management to get its blueprints ready without delay for quick conversion to peace-time production and maximum employ-

ment of America's wage-earners. And our federal, state and local governments must also draw up practical public works and other programs to give jobs to those unable to find private employment.

In this herculean task of setting our post-war economy running so that it will be possible to provide decent jobs for all who can work and want to work, our nation is entitled to the wholehearted co-operation of organized labor, and that co-operation will be given. We of the American Federation of Labor have been engaged in serious post-war planning for some time; our program will be ready in the near future.

Meanwhile, with the greatest war in history still in progress and still far from won, it is vital that all of us focus our energies upon the main task, that of giving to our Government continued co-operation in every conceivable way. From the beginning of our participation in the war the policy of the American Federation of Labor has been that everything must be subordinated to the one paramount objective—the complete defeat of the Axis powers. This policy must continue in full effect.

### Must Stand Guard

At the same time we of labor would be derelict if we failed to be on guard against the clique of selfish men who are trying to use this war as a screen behind which to undermine laboring people and labor organizations. In days when national unity is imperative, these enemies of the working man are spinning the propaganda wheels without a pause and spending vast sums of money in a far-flung, well-planned campaign to do injury to labor.

The object of these foes of labor is to hurt us as much as possible during the war—while we are patriotically concentrating upon the No. 1 job—with the hope of putting themselves in a position to finish us off when the war is over. It seems likely that they are encouraged by the memory of industry's all-out anti-union campaign after World War I.

The American Federation of Labor has cheerfully given and lived up to the no-strike pledge. The exercise of other normal rights and privileges has also been voluntarily relinquished for the duration. There can be no question of the patriotism of the American Federation of Labor and of the six million men and women who comprise the Federation. We are glad of it; we would not have it otherwise. Above all else, we are Americans.

### Defiance to Anti-Labor Forces

But the time has come when we of labor must make it perfectly clear that we know what the anti-labor elements in the industrial, political and journalistic worlds are attempting to accomplish, and that we stand ready to thwart them. We must make it perfectly clear that we will not permit them to undermine the edifice which laboring people have built through sixty years of sacrifice and struggle for the benefit not only of the members of organized labor but of all workers and of the nation as a whole.

### Conscious of Responsibility

On this Labor Day of 1943 we who make up American labor are fully conscious of the heavy responsibility which rests upon us. That responsibility our countrymen and humanity can count upon us to discharge faithfully in the year ahead, as we have done in the past, so that one day in the not too distant future the people of the earth may again take up the pursuit of peace.

**“W**E MUST recognize in our dealings with the countries to the South of us that we are not an army of occupation or a flock of Broadway angels. We are going into friendly countries to get their help in enabling us to purchase materials which we—and they—need to have transformed at American factories into instruments of war against a common foe. We are ready to pay what it costs to get the materials out—and even put in the community equipment needed for the purpose. It's not our role, however, to send social workers in to teach them morale—or morals, or to send in reformers or factory law inspectors. We have a right to mutually agree upon decent standards because decent standards will help us accomplish our objectives better and faster.”—Robert J. Watt, A.F.L. International Representative.

# Honor Michael Casey in Naming of Liberty Ship

THE nation will pay tribute, next Monday, to the life and service of a San Francisco member of union labor when a Liberty ship is launched at a Richmond yard bearing the name of the late Michael Casey. The event will be one of a series in shipyards located in various cities, where vessels will slide down the ways each being given the name of a labor man.

Thus the Government will further honor the men and women who have given their craft skill and faithful service, in every needed line, toward forwarding the mightiest program against a nation's enemies that the world has even known.

The members of union labor, and the public in general, of San Francisco and California are indeed proud that one of their own is to be added to the honor roll, along with that of Samuel Gompers, Andrew Furuseth, John Mitchell and others, whose names have successively been given to Liberty ships as the national war program has progressed in that field. For it was here that Michael Casey spent the greater part of his life and where he slowly, patiently—often amid great discouragement and sacrifice—"fought the good fight" and builded the name that now is to be given high honor. Throughout more than a generation, and to the day of his passing, he was an outstanding figure not only in the labor movement but in the general public life of the city and state.

## Arrival in San Francisco

It was in Elfin, County Roscommon, Ireland, on September 23, 1857, that Michael Casey first saw the light of day, born into the family of ten children of Michael and Mary (Kelly) Casey. His youth in Ireland was spent on a farm. With his parents he left his native land in 1871 and came to the United States. After a short stay in New York State, the family crossed the continent, to settle in San Francisco in the spring of 1872.

The youthful Michael soon found work as an errand boy in the financial district. Later, when he had grown stronger, he turned to farm labor in the Petaluma area. There, among the numerous chores that such employment entails, he took a particular interest in and developed a decided love for horses. But later, life's necessities caused him to take work in the engine room of coastal and river boats, also as freight handler and longshoreman on the San Francisco waterfront.

In 1889 he was married to Miss Annie Rogerson, who also was a native of his own County Roscommon. Shortly thereafter he began working as a teamster, and from that time forward his interest was with that industry and the welfare of those employed therein.

## Begins Work as Teamster

At that time Casey was 32 years of age, husky, red-haired, weighed a little over 200 pounds and stood six feet in height. Strength, stature and weight of that description indeed were necessary to a driver in those days of the four and six-horse teams, and unpaved streets, not to enlarge upon the long hours and conditions of employment except to remind the men often worked fourteen hours a day and were compelled also to feed and otherwise attend to their horses on Sundays.

And it was with these physical qualifications as a worker and the ability to hold the lines over a four-horse team, added to a native genius for thinking clear and straight, that Casey entered upon a career whose accomplishments are being given national recognition on Labor Day.

## Enters Union Organization

He was a pioneer in attempting to improve the lot of those employed in the industry. In the early days here, both the teamster employers and employees were members of a beneficial association and there was felt to be a certain degree of mutuality of interests. And when the employees began the initial work on forming their own organization only some twenty-five participated. Michael Casey was one of the attendants at an early meeting. The Odd Fellows' hall, then as now at Seventh and Market streets, was the scene of conferences, and a constitution and laws were drafted. Employers became cognizant of the move, and certain workers were "called on the carpet." It was during the busy fruit season, but when a committee went to call on the offending employer to protest his action, and received little satisfaction, the men quit. Casey, who had been named business agent, was successful finally in settling this controversy, thus indicating an early ability in negotiation and adjustment which became outstanding in future years.

Later it became known there had developed a determination among employers not only to disrupt the union but also to reduce wages to \$15 a week. An organization campaign among the workers resulted in signing up 1400, the application fee being 25 cents. At an early meeting under this newer regime,

the first one having become somewhat dormant after its initial victory, the subject of a name for the organization came up, the group having in the past been known as the Team Drivers' Association. There came the suggestion, among others, of the title "Brotherhood of Teamsters," which met approval. And it is interesting as a historical fact that the same name was later adopted by the organization that is now the staunch and powerful International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, whose headquarters are in Indianapolis (the latter three group names having been added over the years as the nature of the industry changed and the organizational field widened).

The first local group to be attacked by the employers was one then known as the Porters and Packers' Union, and there was little trouble in winning a victory over the employees connected with that organization.

## Two Stalwarts in Association

Also, about this time a controversy developed on the waterfront between the stevedores and sailors over loading of a vessel. It was here that Michael Casey and Andrew Furuseth of the Sailors' Union first were drawn together, and their long friendship began, the nature of the Teamsters' work bringing them into frequent contact both in daily employment and in union affairs, the City Front Federation of related maritime unions then being in existence.

Then came the great "Teamsters' strike" of 1901. The quotation always has been a misnomer, perhaps the result of organized propaganda tactics of that day, strikingly similar to the present, which attempts to place the burden of all labor disturbance on the shoulders of the workers. It was a lockout, pure and simple, and part of the strategy to "break" the union organization whose potential strength was coming to be recognized by business groups but which even the men themselves at that time failed to grasp.

The union had an existing agreement, one of the provisions of which was its members would not work for a firm which was not a member of the employers' association. A concern employing union members secured the contract to haul the baggage of delegates arriving for a large convention meeting here. The contractor was unable to take care of the volume of business and when he secured the services of another company, the latter not a member of the employers' association and also using non-union workers, the union refused to permit its members to handle the baggage, contending it would be a violation of the agreement with the employers in relation to aiding a non-association member. The firm which had the original contract for handling the baggage then locked out its men and turned to non-union help. Other draying firms also locked out their union employees, and the financial interests and city administration entered the contest against the Brotherhood, opening one of the bitterest contests ever known in the city and lasting from July 3 to October of the same year.

## Historical in San Francisco

The struggle is memorable in the history of San Francisco. Details of even a few of the incidents would make a long story. Briefly, there were the various attempts at settlement and arbitration, with the employers declaring the then popular "nothing to arbitrate"; the sudden cessation of "demands" for martial law after Governor Gage had emphatically informed employer representatives that martial law, if imposed by him, would apply to all classes of citizens and certain regulation of their business, and not the workers alone; a policeman on horseback and another in the driver's seat, accompanying the "scabs" on the trucks. Then, too, there was the championing of the cause of the Teamsters by the late Rev. Peter C. Yorke, great and beloved priest; his powerful articles in the press and equally powerful voice in addresses at the old Metropolitan Temple; his memorable rallying words, spoken from a sick bed, to leaders of the locked-out men when the spirits of some seemed weakening under the assaults of the enemy and of moneyless "paydays."

The terms of settlement of that controversy, in which negotiations Father Yorke participated, were never made public, and with that understanding it was said they were locked in a safe. The union members simply were told to apply for their old positions.

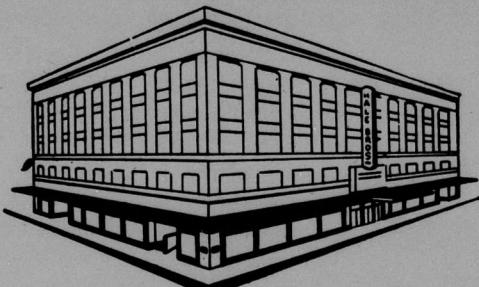
It was said, also, that the Teamsters had been the losers in the settlement. The latter assertion must have been more of wishful thinking than of actual knowledge, however, for it finally became generally known that at the end of another year only five of the scabs remained in employment, and that shortly thereafter the Teamsters' Union had negotiated a closed-shop agreement with their former antagonists.

It was necessary to thus mention here the 1901 controversy because Mi-  
(Continued on Page Sixteen)

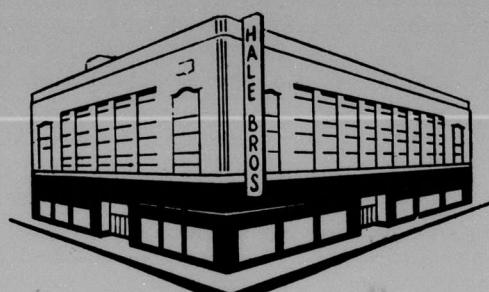
# HALE BROS

*California Stores*

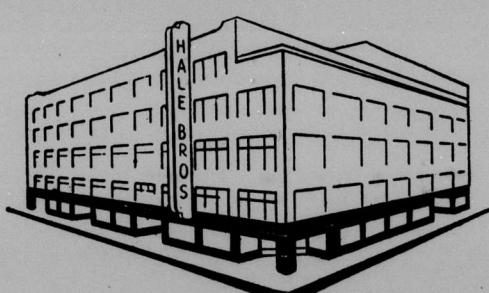
**SERVING NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FOR 67 YEARS!**



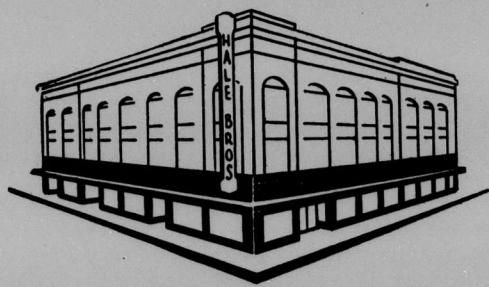
**San Francisco . . . Market at Fifth**



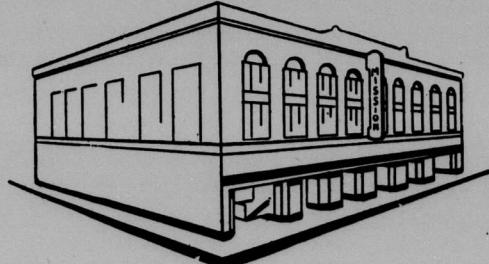
**San Jose . . . 1st and San Carlos**



**Oakland . . . Washington at 11th**



**Sacramento . . . 9th and K Streets**



**Hale Bros. Mission Store  
. . . Mission near 22nd**

**QUALITY MERCHANDISE SINCE 1876**

# "We Have Done Our Job and Done It Well."

## LABOR DAY MESSAGE

By EDWARD D. VANDELEUR, Secretary, California State Federation of Labor

THE crucial struggle against our foreign enemies intensifies with the passing of each day, and more ships, more airplanes, more tanks, guns and ammunition continue to pour off the assembly lines of America's workshops. Sweating and groaning but eager to get the task done, American labor is out-producing the entire world. It is a sure guarantee of victory.

Millions of free working men and women in this country are doing their jobs well, and doing much more than their jobs. What extra money they may earn is being eaten into deeply by the rising cost of living. The biggest part of the remainder is put into bonds and donations to meet the many severe needs of the war effort. Little time is left to argue about small things, let alone big things. In spite of the valiant role that labor is playing, efforts are being made, while its back is turned, to distract it from the main job ahead: production, and more production.

Wage increases to correspond to skyrocketing prices have been arbitrarily denied. Greater and greater control has been imposed on the trade unions. Inalienable rights of labor have been perniciously attacked. But in spite of it all, labor has stuck to its post and gone on exceeding its record for manufacturing war material.

Ignorant and malicious charges have been and are being made against labor. Without foundation, the implication has been made recently that labor is falling down on production. It is true that the charge itself is unworthy of any reply as far as the merits are concerned. But a few words of explanation are necessary because this fantastic allegation is being made cheap capital of by unprincipled labor-baiters who failed to call a truce in their relentless crusade against the workers even when the nation went to war.

The people who are now clamoring so loudly about a drop in production are the same people who yesterday complained about the high wages labor has supposedly been receiving; and the day before that hours of work have been too short; and before that, that union restrictions interfered with production. In their eyes, at no time was labor in the right. At all times labor was and is blamed for whatever happens.

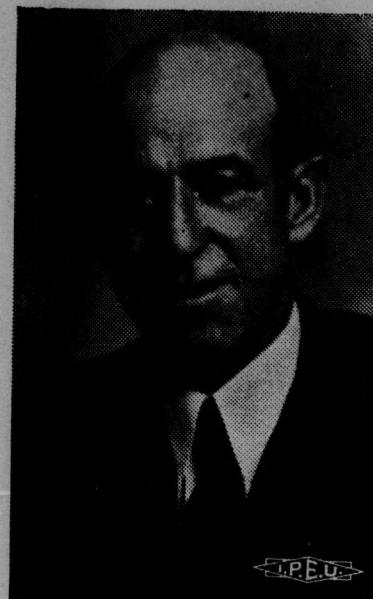
### No Room for Argument

That a let-down in production can be ascribed to any number of reasons is almost too obvious to require any discussion. Labor has time and time again pointed out that one cannot work a man seven days a week and expect him to be able to produce as much as he could if he were allowed a reasonable amount of rest. This has been recognized in England, and by our own government in issuing the various Executive Orders. Years ago, Henry Ford demonstrated how easy it was to establish production records by working his men only five days a week and eight hours a day. There is no longer any room for argument on this score as far as any intelligent or sincere person is concerned. Yet the people who are doing the most yelling about production today are the very ones who insist on a work-day and work-week without any limit.

Whatever part labor has played in the production slack can be attributed to this squandering and stupid waste of manpower.

As for high wages, it is irrefutably established that earnings have not kept pace with the cost of living, and wage earners have, if anything, suffered a real wage cut. The highly-publicized astronomical figures that labor is supposed to be receiving are pure fiction. They have never been and cannot be substantiated by a particle of evidence. The California State Federation of Labor speaks without fear of contradiction, basing its conclusion on a knowledge of just what the wages are, taken from our files of hundreds and hundreds of agreements covering all the basic industries in this State.

The hackneyed cry that union restrictions are interfering with production comes from the same source that has continuously opposed the right of labor to organize. If it were not for the unions furnishing adequate labor supply, collaborating with management in getting rid of bottlenecks, and doing a thousand and one other jobs to promote greater production, the present achievements so highly commended by the President of the United States and those responsible for the conduct of the war would have been impossible.



EDWARD D. VANDELEUR  
Secretary-Treasurer  
California State Federation of Labor

There are many men in Washington who are determined to pass laws to upset the unity of the home front. The Connally-Smith bill is an example of this nefarious and contemptible policy of disruption. In their eagerness and prostitute haste to put something over on labor, this bill (now known as the War Labor Disputes Act) was passed in defiance of a presidential veto. It was approved by an unthinking Congress not once but twice, in disregard of the warnings of seven ranking government agencies, including the Navy and War departments, that it would "stimulate industrial unrest" and thus impede the war effort.

It is now dawning on the employers, as they read the Act and carefully analyze its provisions, that it can do good to no one; that it will victimize the employers as well as the employees. The Federation has issued a special bulletin exposing carefully and in detail the full significance of this infamous law which is already provoking jurisdictional disputes and other practices calculated to throw sawdust into our war machinery.

We have noted with alarm the efforts of reactionary forces in our own State to use the exigencies of the military situation to foist the infamous "Slave Bill," outlawing "hot cargo" and the secondary boycott, upon the electorate as a duration measure, only to seek to make it permanent through legislation introduced at the last session of the California Legislature. Unquestionably the efforts of Governor Warren and other fair-minded men at Sacramento helped to stave off a complete program of restrictive laws aimed against labor in that session. No occasion has arisen when the foes of trade unions have been willing to raise the issue of enforcing the unconstitutional "Slave Bill" with the idea of following it through.

But there have been many other equally vicious and ignorant attacks against labor here and throughout the nation. Nevertheless, labor has remained at the job. It will obey the laws of the land, however harsh they may be, until successful in the fight to have the restrictive measures repealed. For this labor is to be highly praised, instead of condemned. But how long can labor be expected to work away at its job without complaint, while it is being betrayed?

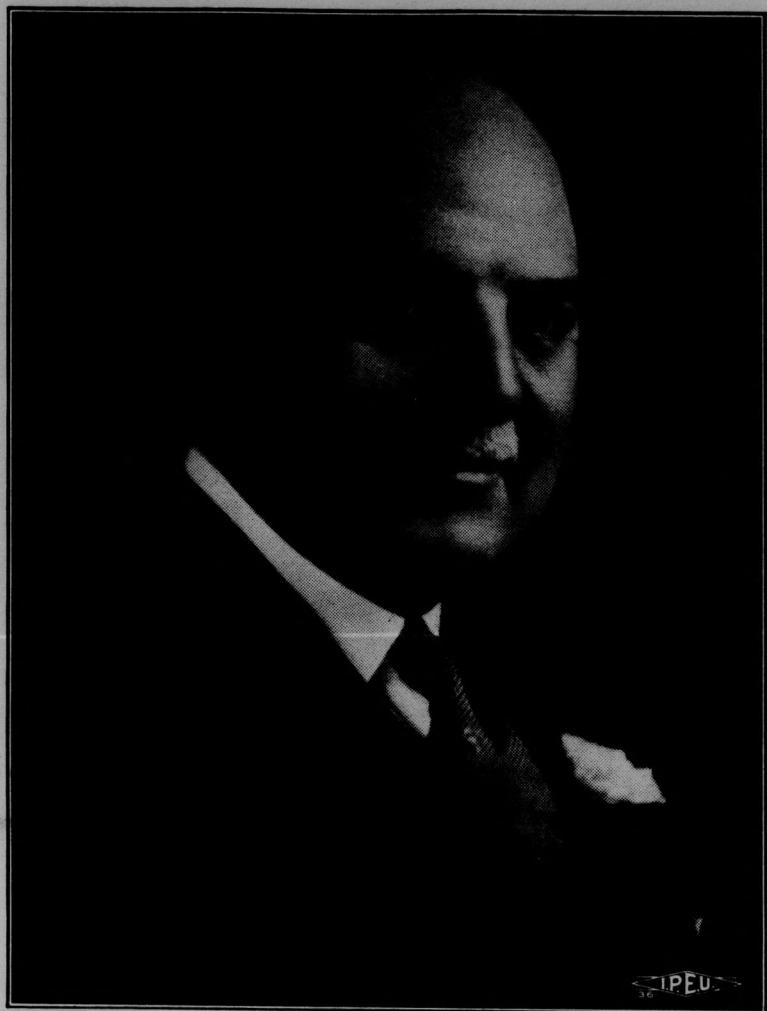
Already there are sinister rumblings of future developments as far as labor is concerned. Elaborate steps are being taken by implacable foes of labor to cash in on the grievances that the members of the armed forces may have when they return. These same cowardly foes of labor are trying to drum up as much friction as they can between the civilian population and men in uniform so they can deepen and exploit this cleavage for their own purposes.

### Will Not Go Unnoticed

Labor will not keep its back turned while such tactics are being employed. Sooner or later labor will have to take action, as well as notice of what is actually happening. That day will not be a pleasant one for democracy. That is why it is more important now, rather than later, to check such incipient measures to hogtie labor. In this case, a bit of prevention can stave off a terribly expensive cure.

Those of us in labor are proud of our record. On this Labor Day we can say with clear conscience and great pride that we have done our job and we have done it well. We shall continue to maintain such an enviable record. On this Labor Day thousands of unions throughout this State are announcing the purchase of millions of dollars of War Bonds. Hundreds of thousands of pints of blood have been freely and eagerly donated to the blood banks. Millions of dollars have been donated to the Red Cross and other charitable institutions.

Labor is working, fighting, and spending all it can in behalf of our war effort. We have no apologies to make. We are asking for no special favors. We have been glad to do all of these things because it is our job as Americans to do them. And we shall continue to fulfill our obligations as citizens of this country. If labor's foes mistake this zealous devotion to our country as a weakness, then our only message to them is that they will soon find out that labor can fight just as powerfully on two or more fronts as it can on one front.



*Greetings to Organized Labor*

**ANGELO J. ROSSI**

*Mayor of San Francisco*

# Will You Give the Blood That May Save a Life?

**I**N THE fall of 1942 the American Federation of Labor unions in San Francisco were called upon by the American Red Cross to provide blood donors who would give blood for our injured fighting men. The call did not go unanswered. A committee was appointed by President Shelley of the Labor Council, composed of Arthur Hare, Stanley Issacs, Anthony Cancilla and Jack Burns.

## Union Members Enrolled

The committee heard the story of how much blood was needed, and immediately went to work seeking blood donors. After about three months of work the committee was able to have approximately 3500 donors give blood through the local blood center. This figure of 3500 can be doubled, and in some cases tripled, because a great many of these donors have returned three or four times to give more blood. Many members of the local unions gave blood, and there is no record to tell just how many of these members answered the call, but it is safe to say that nearly all persons who are able to give blood have done so, and are continuing to do so.

The need for more blood is greater now than ever before, as the war progresses its magnitude increases. More men are needed at the front than ever before, hence the need for more and more blood to save lives wherever pos-

sible among those who are doing the big job—winning the war and preparing the way for a just peace.

We must help to bring home our fighting men so they can enjoy the things that they are fighting for. We can help, and every man and woman in the labor movement is called upon to give blood to save lives and keep up the record of labor.

## Make Up Your Mind Today

There's a soldier dying on the Mediterranean front, a sailor breathing his last in the South Pacific. On every battle line American lives are held in the balance—waiting for the precious blood plasma that will bring them back from the hands of death. And there are many lives that might have been saved if someone—perhaps you—hadn't been too busy to donate a pint of blood. You wouldn't put it off if a pint of blood would save your own son's life. You wouldn't be too busy to make that small gift to him. Why wait? You know that "one of these days" you're going to make a donation. You know that the procedure is painless; that it does not inconvenience you; that it's just a matter of "getting around to it." So make up your mind today. The time to save a life is now.

Call Graystone 9373 immediately for your appointment at the Red Cross Blood Donor Center, 2415 Jones street—and save a life!

## Traffic Fatalities Show Big Drop

America cut its pre-war traffic toll almost in half in the first six months of 1943, the National Safety Council reports.

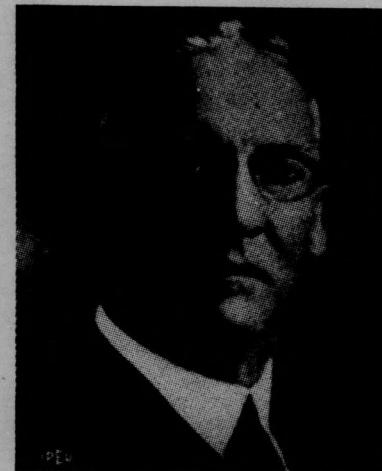
The drop was 41 per cent from the same period in 1941 and 32 per cent from the first half of last year. Traffic deaths through June this year totaled 10,030. In the first half of 1941 they were 17,028, and in the same period last year, 14,690.

While most of this reduction from pre-war levels undoubtedly is due to wartime restrictions on speed and mileage, the council finds evidence that an increasing part of the saving in human life can be attributed to public co-operation.

## Prepare for Voting by Army Personnel

The War Department announces that blank forms have been made available to all officers and enlisted men of the Army to enable them to apply to the several secretaries of state for war ballots for elections to be held this year.

The form being made available by the War Department is a post card. Many states formally accept these as an application for the war ballot. In other states where laws prevent acceptance of the cards, the Secretary of State forwards a legally constituted absentee ballot application on receipt of the card. The Council of State Governments is co-operating with the War Department in this endeavor.



**Greetings and Felicitations to the Organized Labor Movement of San Francisco on its National Holiday, with the hope that its forward progress may continue.**

**Honorable Richard J. Welch**  
REPRESENTATIVE  
**Fifth Congressional District**

# California Looks Toward Post-War Conditions

By PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Director, Department of Industrial Relations, State of California

**J**UST now one of the questions uppermost in the minds of Americans in every walk of life is: What is going to happen in the post-war world? When the fighting is over, and the earth no longer trembles under the tread of conflicting hosts, what kind of a world will men make of the things that survive the struggle?

These questions open up possibilities of such tremendous consequence for the masses of the people everywhere that we dare not postpone their consideration till the war is over, as some among us say we ought to do.

It is now generally agreed that during World War I, we took too much for granted. We very generally assumed that after we had licked the Kaiser, this world of ours would be a better place to live in and that everything would be all right after the victory had been won! While the last war was nearing its end, it was my privilege to serve as Secretary of the Reconstruction Committee appointed by the California State Federation of Labor, and I vividly recall the energy and enthusiasm we put into the job of planning for a better future.

## Experience Following World War I

Unhappily, the political psychology of those days gave us the "return to normalcy." As a natural sequence the various reconstruction proposals were placed on the shelves and the optimistic souls who had burned the midnight oil to produce these inspiring declarations became sadder but wiser men.

Happily, in our own California at least, there is right now a keen realization that, when the war is over, the Government cannot merely disband the millions of soldiers to compete for jobs with the millions of other workers released from the shipyards and plants engaged in the production of ships, guns, airplanes and other war equipment.

At any rate, the California Legislature seems to have grasped the fact that California faces perhaps more serious problems of post-war reconstruction than any other State in the nation because of the more rapid expansion of industrial employment here than in other parts of the country. Moreover, in any serious consideration of post-war problems, we should always bear in mind that there are forty-eight States, with as many local or sectional prob-

lems to solve. The textile worker of Rhode Island offers a very different problem than the cotton picker of the South or the oil worker in California; so, by the passage of the State Reconstruction and Re-employment Act, approved by Governor Warren on May 20 and known as Chapter 631, Statutes of 1943, the California public has taken the position that we must develop a positive program to provide jobs either in private industry or on public projects to the workers who are to be released from our armed forces and our war industries.

## Future Consumer Demands

After all, there is much that we must produce after the war, partly to take up the slack in the production of consumers' goods caused by the present war effort and partly to help raise the standard of living for workers, farmers and other economic groups.

Besides, California has developed three new war industries that are, in fact, basic and essential peace-time industries, namely, steel, aluminum and rubber. There is every reason to believe that these three will not meet the fate of other so-called war industries.

Specifically, the purpose of the California Reconstruction and Re-employment Act is to prevent unemployment; conserve and develop the natural, social and economic resources of the State; promote development of new industries; create new markets; promote the re-employment of discharged service men and readjustment of displaced war workers, and the conversion of industry and commerce from war to peace standards, to provide for post-war adjustment and reconstruction; and to encourage economic and social improvement of the general public.

## Personnel of Commission

The law became effective on August 4 and Charles Purcell, State Director of Public Works, is the chairman of the new Reconstruction and Re-employment Commission. Other members are Director of Finance, John F. Hassler, vice-chairman; Director of Professional and Vocational Standards, Percy

(Continued on Next Page)

# Buy Another War Bond Today

For Those Who Gave So Much . . .

. . . won't you give a little?

How much will you give? Enough to ease your conscience . . . or enough to really help?

How much will you give? You can't give enough . . . no one can . . . to repay that mother who just a moment ago opened an official communication. ". . . your son . . . missing in action . . ." There is no price on such a sacrifice.

But money can help. Your money will help. It will go into the treasuries of all the war chest agencies in the country. It will go abroad with the U. S. O. It will add a little to the living standards of less fortunate families at home. It will help a fighter fight hard. It will make the American Way even more worth defending. Your money will help; but it takes a great deal to do the job that must be done. How much of that job will you do?

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### Study Post-War Conditions

(Continued from Page Thirteen)

Heckendorf; President Robert Gordon Sproul of the University of California or his representative approved by the Governor; Director of Natural Resources, William Moore; Director of Agriculture, William J. Cecil; Director of Industrial Relations, Paul Scharrenberg; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Walter F. Dexter, and Executive Secretary, William Sweigert of the Governor's staff.

The commissioners, in turn, will seek advice from committees composed of specialists in the respective fields of activity. Upon this subject, the law is unique by providing that "each member of the commission shall act as chairman of a citizens advisory committee of five members selected by the Governor upon nomination by such member, and qualified as specialists in the respective fields of activity of this commission. Members of these advisory committees shall receive no compensation for their services under this Act, but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in connection with their duties hereunder. The members of these advisory committees shall serve at the pleasure of the committee chairman."

The Reconstruction and Re-employment Act appropriates \$74,000 to carry out the provisions of the law. An additional \$26,000 was transferred to the new commission from unexpended funds on hand by the defunct State Planning Board.

#### Allocation of Appropriations

Other appropriations are \$12,000,000, which shall be expended for the preparation of surveys, plans and specifications, and the acquisition of rights of way for state highway post-war construction projects; \$1,500,000 is to be expended for the preparation of plans, surveys and specifications for post-war county highway construction projects; \$1,250,000 for surveys, preparation of plans and specifications and other preliminary work necessary to a program of construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation and replacement of buildings and other facilities for state institutions, prisons, reformatories or custodial schools, etc.

Finally, the Legislature incorporated into three of the tax measures (the sales tax, the bank and corporation franchise tax, and the corporation income tax) provisions for earmarking specified percentages of the revenues realized from those taxes during the next two years for post-war construction. It is estimated that this earmarking will result in a fund of some \$43,750,000 during the next biennium.

Altogether, it does appear as if California has profited from the bitter lessons of the last war. There is a real promise that some of the post-war reconstruction plans are going into effect.

### "Spectacles" for Inside the Eyelids

Did you think the day would ever come when you'd wear a glass eye and like it? Amazing progress has been made since optical science first announced a few years ago that a system had been perfected for fitting spectacle-wearers with lenses that would be worn inside the lids against the eyeball instead of straddling the nose in a metal bridge. They will be made of plastic instead of glass, and thus will be unbreakable. Mary Moore, woman's editor of the International Labor News Service, describes the process of making the new "invisible" lenses as follows:

The first step is to take the mold of milady's eye by pouring the pink mold mixture into the eye and allowing it to set three minutes until it becomes rubbery and can easily be removed. Only one mold is made at a time. Then two tiny cups containing the pink mold are inverted in small jars and another mixture is poured into them which will become very hard in several hours. The plastic lens is to be made from this harder mold.

Then a small square of plastic is heated slowly over the hard white mold until it takes the exact shape of the eyeball down to the minutest variation. These lenses must be fitted more carefully than ordinary glasses.

With a suction cup the wearer is instructed in the simple process of putting her new lenses into her eyes. They simply fit under the eyelids. A saline solution duplicating natural "tears" is used to lubricate the lenses when putting them into the eyes. These new lenses make a difference—they make milady not only look better but give her improved vision. War workers like the idea, too, that the new lenses are unbreakable and a great protection to the eyeball, which shatterable lenses are not.

### UNION MEMBER'S FIFTH SON TO ENLIST

William LaBelle of Minneapolis, executive board member of Taxicab Drivers No. 958 (A.F.L.), has two sons in the Marine Corps, one in the Navy, one in the Army, and another who is planning to enlist in the Marines when he becomes 17 on his next birthday.



# MATTHEW BRADY

District Attorney



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**Honoring the Life of Michael Casey**

(Continued from Page Eight)

chael Casey was in the forefront of its every move in so far as the men were concerned. He doubtless carried many of its details to his grave, but certainly little, if any, of the vindictiveness that such a struggle engenders. And this policy has been pursued by those who were closely associated with him in carrying on the great battle. Along with profiting from the experience which had been gained from such tests of strength, Casey's task became that of healing the wounds from the recent economic battle, the development of a spirit of true fraternity among his union membership, and of peaceful dealing with employers wherever possible. Probably no one in a like position of union responsibility in this community proved to be more successful in completing such a task.

**Local and International Official**

In 1904 Casey was elected to the presidency of Local 85 of the Teamsters, and held the position until his death 33 years later. In the same year, at the Cincinnati convention of the International Brotherhood, he was chosen a vice-president. Disagreement with the policies of the notorious Shea group of that date caused the San Francisco local to withdraw from affiliation with the international, in 1906. But when the objectionable conditions had been wiped out and a new regime installed re-affiliation took place, and Casey again was chosen vice-president, in 1912, and was made general organizer for the Pacific Coast. He retained these offices until his passing, fifteen years later. And in that period there was only one serious strike in the area over which he presided.

Meanwhile, his own local in San Francisco had grown to be the numerically largest in the city, and with an influence and power probably not equalled by any other group. During all that time—and today under its present officials—its power has been wielded with a calm judgment and a sense of right and responsibility which has been not only to its own advantage, but of incalculable value in building the local labor movement of today. When Local 85 has taken so-called "drastic" action it more often has been in behalf of other organizations than toward its own advancement. And not only in matters of direct interest to labor, but in those of civic life and benevolent enterprises its record is outstanding. It stands as a monument to the wise leadership of

its long-time president and to those who—mayhap against their own inclination on occasions—maintained confidence in and followed his advice in conduct of the local.

But if the Teamsters "lost" the "Battle of 1901" their "loss" was the gain of the general labor movement of the city, for its real history and present standing may be said to date from that year. Any slight adversity it has suffered since that time has only been of a temporary nature—a fact to which most any resident of San Francisco can testify.

**Head of City Department**

In civic life, Michael Casey had a notable record, equalling that in his labor activity. When the union forces buckled on their armor after the 1901 struggle, and elected the mayor, and later the entire city government, he was appointed as head of the Board of Public Works, which at that time also included management of the Health Department. Notwithstanding the unfortunate outcome of that administration and the grave derelictions on the part of a certain group of its members, no finger of guilt was ever pointed at Michael Casey. His conduct in office was regarded by all classes as having been eminently fair and above suspicion. He refused to be "bossed" by outside influences, and incidents are known of his dealing, without rancor or bitterness, in his official capacity with those who had even refused to permit him to enter their places of business to talk over affairs of the Teamsters' Union when he was its business agent. That management of his bureau had been above reproach was further evidenced when the two succeeding mayors, Taylor and McCarthy, retained him in office, his total tenure lasting ten years.

**Had Wide Acquaintanceship**

He had a wide acquaintance throughout the state and was at home in any company, into which he carried the dictates of a kind heart and gracious manner, and an abounding sense of humor and jollity. Yet he was firm in his convictions and willing to defend them at all times, was a foe to sham and pretense, and expected of everyone who said "Yes" or "No" to stand faithfully by whichever word they used.

He was an active participant in the general work of Mission Dolores parish, was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and in early years became

(Continued on Next Page)

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**Honoring the Life of Michael Casey**

(Continued from Page Sixteen)

affiliated with the Knights of the Red Branch Rifles, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Improved Order of Redmen.

His nearly eighty years of life and fruitful accomplishment closed when the final summons came on Sunday, May 2, 1937, following an illness of some three months. The esteem in which he was held was attested in the large number who came to pay their respect at his bier and at the funeral in Mission Dolores church. The honorary pallbearers comprised men from all walks of life, including city and state officials, and at the hour of beginning the final obsequies each member of the Brotherhood of Teamsters in the city unable to be in attendance halted at his task and stood bareheaded beside his truck for five minutes in tribute to the departed official. He sleeps in Holy Cross cemetery.

The wife had preceded him in death. His yet surviving children are: John J. Casey, City Engineer of San Francisco; Joseph M. Casey, assistant to the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Indianapolis; Charles A. Casey, coffee broker, Los Angeles; Sister Anne of St. Vincent's High School, San Francisco; Mrs. Jack Beaumont, Del Monte, Calif.; Mrs. John F. Riordan, San Francisco, and Mrs. John F. Butler, San Francisco.

**A Self-Reliant Generation**

Repeating, as stated in the beginning of this article the labor movement of San Francisco and California is proud of the honor to be bestowed upon the name of Michael Casey next Monday. He was of a generation, and with a record of service, for whom his successors in the movement deem high tribute to be due. That generation blazed paths which are now an easily traveled highway if the guideposts established at the same time by these pioneers are observed. They had courage, vision, perseverance, valued their independence—were willing to fight for it, if need be—and relied upon their own strength, rather than outside agencies, and the righteousness of their cause to attain the goal.

Godspeed to the Liberty ship that will be christened the "Michael Casey" on Labor Day, and to those other ships which bear names of men whose life work honored the House of Labor. May they, also, no matter how tempestuous the seas, hold to the true course directed by the guiding star of right and of faithful service, and finally come to safe haven.

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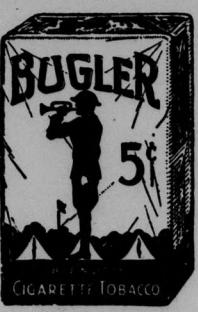
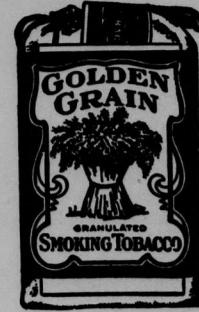
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## Union Official Writes on "Freedom of the Air"

[EDITOR'S NOTE: *The problem of international air transport after the war continues to occupy the attention of the Allied Nations, particularly the United States and Britain. A great many plans and suggestions have been advanced, but to the average person there is as yet no clear indication of the conditions and methods that will govern air transport in the post-war world.*

*In its leading editorial, "Freedom of the Air," the journal published by the main office of the International Transport Workers' Federation, located in England, takes issue with the views that have been advanced by leading aviation interests on both sides of the Atlantic, and the motives behind them. Stating bluntly the journal's opinion on the vital matter of international air transport, J. H. Oldenbroek, secretary of the I.T.F., and author of the editorial, advances a number of interesting arguments, some of which are reproduced below, in excerpts, merely as informative to readers who may be interested in studying the now variously expressed opinions on the subject.]*

BEHIND the slogan, "Freedom of the Air," a political and economic swindle is being worked out, which apparently only recognizes real freedom in one respect—freedom to twist a term into the exact opposite of its proper meaning. The most recent example is afforded by a British committee, consisting of men in close touch with civil aviation, which issued in May a report that called in one breath for "freedom of the air" and "reciprocity in rights of operation, on the widest basis possible which is compatible with proper safeguards of sovereign rights and against uncommercial competition." This view of the future of world air transport comes suspiciously near to the "closed air" system of the pre-war years or even to the unregulated "freedom of the air," of which the British Air Minister spoke on March 11 in the House of Commons....

How far such unregulated freedom of the air might go appears from a suggestion which has been made—to which was added the further suggestion

that young men in the Air Force might with advantage act upon it—that a little group owning even one airplane could operate independently. Does this not bring to mind the chaotic conditions which arose in the road transport industry immediately after the last war, and the consequences of which have not yet been overcome?....

The British shipowners are also hoping to sail to the conquest of a part of aerial space under the "Freedom of the Air" flag. Apparently they regard the struggle for their interests in the shipping world as so far decided in their favor that they are trying to increase what they no doubt regard as their social security by also taking upon their shoulders a job in the air. A writer in *Fairplay*, the British shipping journal, recently wrote in all seriousness: "The shipping industry has been showing a lively interest in the possibilities of air transport, as a future outlet for some of its overflowing energies."

### Fears a New Imperialism

Important groups in the United States are busy educating the nation in an "air-mindedness" that is to be the popular basis for air imperialism without bounds. American Air Lines, Inc., has started an advertising campaign sponsoring the idea of "mastery of the air" for the United States. This is no more in conflict with the slogan of "Freedom of the Air" than that of "Freedom of the Seas" was in conflict with conditions under which a single maritime power ruled the waves. And just as this latter "freedom" was no obstacle to the bringing into subjection of great overseas territories by maritime powers, nor will the "freedom of the air" hinder the development of a new imperialism by virtue of air power.

... In the air, where the young men of the United Nations are joining their forces in brotherly co-operation, and risking their lives manfully in the fight, conflicting interests are carrying on their own struggle behind the smoke-

## STARK FACTS THAT MAKE YOU THINK—

*Why Workers Should Give Greater Heed to Dental Care to Insure a Healthier Future*

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"World War II, with a heavier percentage of deferments for dental defects than any other cause, has focussed national attention on the havoc resulting from dental neglect. . . . Do you know that in 1942, in one branch of the armed service that 3,202,731 teeth were extracted and that the record of permanent fillings was 7,830,688? Or, that in one month of this year over 50,000 dentures were constructed to replace poor, or missing teeth? All emphasizing the supreme importance of dental health in the war effort."

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## JOBS FOR WOMEN open with Greyhound

To women who are free to work, Greyhound offers an opportunity to help win the war, and at the same time earn good salaries that will make substantial additions to family budgets.

Many different types of work are available to both experienced and inexperienced women. Those who can qualify can make good earnings in the interesting work of driving buses. Others can choose good-paying jobs from many different occupations in the shops, servicing and repairing buses. And there are other openings in ticket offices, doing pleasant work amid interesting surroundings.

Your country needs you now to release men for military service. Greyhound is a vital war industry that offers real opportunity now, and AFTER the war to those who want to continue working.

Investigate. Ask at any Greyhound office about where and how to apply.



screen of the "Freedom of the Air" slogan. It is of this latter struggle—also decisive for the future of the world—that the president of American Airlines is thinking when he writes in *Aviation*: "I firmly believe that the major victor in the peace will be he who goes into these [peace] conferences with the strongest position in air transportation." In speaking of the "major victor," the writer is not, of course, thinking of the United (alias democratic) Nations dictating their conditions of peace to the totalitarian powers. What he has in mind is the position of his own country as against its comrades-in-arms in the struggle against those who are threatening civilization. Indeed, he says so expressly: "Especially let us face immediately the need for the United States already to be dominant in the air when our Allies shall sit round the peace table with us."

. . . The suggestion of a world authority for civil aviation can hardly be regarded as utopian nowadays; indeed, technological advance in aviation and the development of social relations elevate it to the rank of a prime necessity. For if during this greatest of world wars no guarantee can be given that the air will be made safe for democracy, then we shall certainly not have after the war a world made safe for democracy. What we shall have will be World War Number Three, still greater and more violent than its predecessors.

#### GUADALCANAL FERNS PICKED BY JAPS

Ferns from Guadalcanal collected by Japs are among plant specimens of the University of California's herbarium, now one of the largest in the United States. The ferns in question represent six different species and form a part of the unusually large collection from the Pacific Islands. With close to a million different plant specimens, of which about 700,000 are mounted and filed, the herbarium is said to be the fifth in the size of its collection, exceeded by the New York Botanical Gardens, the Gray Herbarium at Harvard University, the National Herbarium at Washington, and the Missouri Botanical Gardens. The ferns from Guadalcanal were sent to the University prior to the war.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1943

## LABOR DAY

COMES that mighty host of the nation's organized workers to another day which is its own. For it was within its ranks the idea of Labor Day was born, and it was organized labor's own perseverance which brought nation-wide recognition to the annual observance thereof.

Nevertheless, in its larger sense the day honors the toil of everyone who throughout the year performs useful work in the national life—in the factory, the office, the mine, the field, the home.

There is an interdependence of all the people which cannot be forgotten, nor refused recognition. And the organized workers are the first to make the acknowledgment. It is recognition of that fact which caused them to band together. Even though it may be in special groups, yet in the background and only awaiting the practical means of development is that universal brotherhood long foreseen but equally long delayed.

Perhaps attainment of the goal should be without disagreement and its often accompanying strife. But that is not the way of the world and of progress, or at least never has been the common practice. Some hardy souls want things done, and they proceed to act. They take the means at hand and go forward, until a better method is found. And that is exactly what organized workers have done. When they have encountered opposition, they have demanded of their opponents that a better plan be set forth. If it were not forthcoming they have been willing to fight, and to sacrifice, for their own plan.

Today they are proud of the results. In no other land can the workers present a record equaling the accomplishments of the union membership in the United States. And their success has been to the advantage of the unorganized as well as to their own—no one would attempt to deny it.

It is for the preservation of this means of advancement—with all its imperfections—to which organized labor is giving its every skill, perseverance and resource to win the battle in which the nation is now engaged. The battle slogan often has been proclaimed, and here needs no repetition. Neither does the record of accomplishment and faithful service on the part of the union workers toward bringing the struggle to a successful conclusion.

The latter has become almost monotonous, causing one at times to doubt its advisability. There was never any doubt in the minds of sensible people that organized labor, or an appreciable number of any other class of people in this country, would do otherwise than give their every resource toward victory, once the battle had been joined. But press agentry and circus posters is the nation's favorite indoor and outdoor sport—from White House to cottage, from society matron to maid, from corporation president to apprentice lathe hand—and organized labor is not immune nor adverse to the sporting instinct, along with the remainder of the population. Again, however, your Uncle Sam never had any other notion than the one of victory. And he could have accomplished it even had all the able-bodied press agents been mobilized for the battle lines or the assembly lines.

This Labor Day the organized workers in the nation face a future of grave problems, with which many are acquainted, and need not be recited in detail. That is not a new condition in their history; in fact, may be considered a normal one except in degree. They have always been compelled to guard their ramparts. Today they are being attacked by the nation's foes from without and from their traditional and well-known foes from within. And the times threaten changes. Some would cast off the mooring lines and sail onto uncharted seas, both national and international. The membership of the labor movement should watch, study, and be prepared to

## APPRECIATION

The LABOR CLARION expresses its sincere appreciation to the business firms and individuals whose generous patronage has made possible the issuance of this edition honoring the day dedicated to the nation's workers.

take its own independent stand, particularly on subjects that affect its own welfare. Yes, the labor movement in this country often has sailed uncharted seas, but it ever has been with its own crew in command. The loss of independence, and especially the means of striving therefor, would proclaim that the winds and the rains have beat upon the rock until it, too, had crumbled and that all is lost. May that day never dawn.

## Per Capita Income (in Rabbit Sandwiches)

THE Department of Commerce recently issued a report, claiming that the per capita income of the people of this country—that is, the income of every man, woman and child in America—has gone up from \$47.92 in July, 1940, to \$85.03 in April of this year. *Labor*, organ of the Railroad Brotherhoods (Washington, D. C.) took the report and its figures apart as follows:

Of course, if those figures were accurate, the workers of this country would be in clover. It would mean that the typical family of five—husband, wife and three children—would have had an income in April of something more than \$400, and that every housewife in the land could afford to laugh in the face of that troublesome old fellow, the High Cost of Living.

But the figures are not accurate. What the Department has done is to bundle together the wages of workers, the income of farmers, the fabulous profits of war contractors, the steadily mounting dividend payments of big corporations, the inflated salaries of business chieftains and the incomes of the idle rich. This total was then divided by the total number of men, women and children in the country.

This gave the Department an "average" which was about as reliable as the average in the story one of our friends is fond of telling. It would appear that a man was arrested for selling "rabbit sandwiches." The culprit maintained that the mixture in the sandwich was fifty-fifty rabbit and horse. "What do you mean by fifty-fifty?" asked the magistrate. "Why, one rabbit to one horse," said the restaurant man. "Doesn't that give me an average of 50 per cent rabbit and 50 per cent horse?"

Evidently he had mastered his economics in the Department of Commerce or possibly the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. We drag in the Chamber because it seized upon the Department's report to issue a statement, arguing that the wages of the workers, and not the greedy profiteers, are "responsible for upward inflationary prices."

Evidently President Roosevelt is not a victim of the economic vagaries of his Department of Commerce. In a message which he transmitted to Congress only a few weeks ago, the President said:

"It is too easy to act on the assumption that all consumers have surplus purchasing power, and that the high earnings of some workers in some munitions plants are enjoyed by every worker's family."

"This easy assumption overlooks the 4,000,000,000 wage workers who are earning less than 40 cents an hour, and millions of workers whose incomes are almost as low. It ignores the fact that more than 4,000,000 families have not had an increase of more than 5 per cent of their incomes in the last 18 months!"

## Labor Official Sounds Warning

That some labor officials are looking to the future is indicated in the statement of Dell E. Nickerson, executive secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, when he told the recent annual convention of that organization that the increase in governmental control of labor, as well as business, "is an alarming situation."

"Governmental interference," said Secretary Nickerson, "even when apparently intended to protect the rights or interests of one element of industry, may be the beginning of a program which eventually will establish controls that can destroy voluntary relations between labor and management."

"The National Labor Relations Act, like other previous laws, was hailed as labor's Magna Carta. And like other laws of that nature, notably the Clayton amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, has proved a boomerang...."

"Control of affairs has been passing gradually into the hands of the Government. Almost imperceptibly, and at times with labor's consent or at labor's request, the rights of labor or employers have been subjected to government orders."

## Labor Day Statement

By UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR ROBERT P. PATTERSON

THIS is a significant anniversary for free labor. Since last Labor Day the tide of war has changed and the democracies find themselves on the offensive everywhere. In Italy one braggart enemy of freedom and decency has already packed his gaudy uniforms in mothballs and retired into oblivion. In Germany the Nazi oppressors look skyward, in the brightness of day and the darkness of night, while our bombers fly ceaselessly over. All across Europe, in the captive countries where working men are slaves, there are strange stirrings. The lethargy of hopelessness is gone; the day of deliverance draws nearer.

We are on the march. We have made these bombers, we have built these ships, we have sent two million men overseas and we are sending more. Now the time has come for an overpowering drive of production. We must have more bombers and more ships and more guns. We must press our military advantage. We must paralyze our enemies with our might, and appall them with our power and purpose. That is the only language they understand.

Today labor and industry are faced with their greatest challenge. This is the hour we all must have been waiting for, the hour for the supreme effort to crush tyranny.

### CITY EMPLOYEE SECURITY PAY FUND

Grosse Point, Mich., recently established an Employees' Security Pay Fund. Wages and salaries of all regular employees were increased by 10 per cent, but the increase will not be paid employees. Instead, each employee's account will be credited with such increase every pay period and the money will be invested in War Bonds. The employee will not receive the money until he leaves the city's employment. If he dies, the money is to be turned over to his next of kin. The employee also will receive his proportionate share of interest earnings.

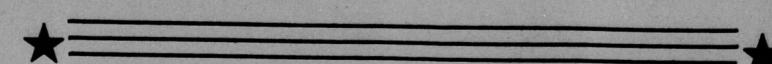
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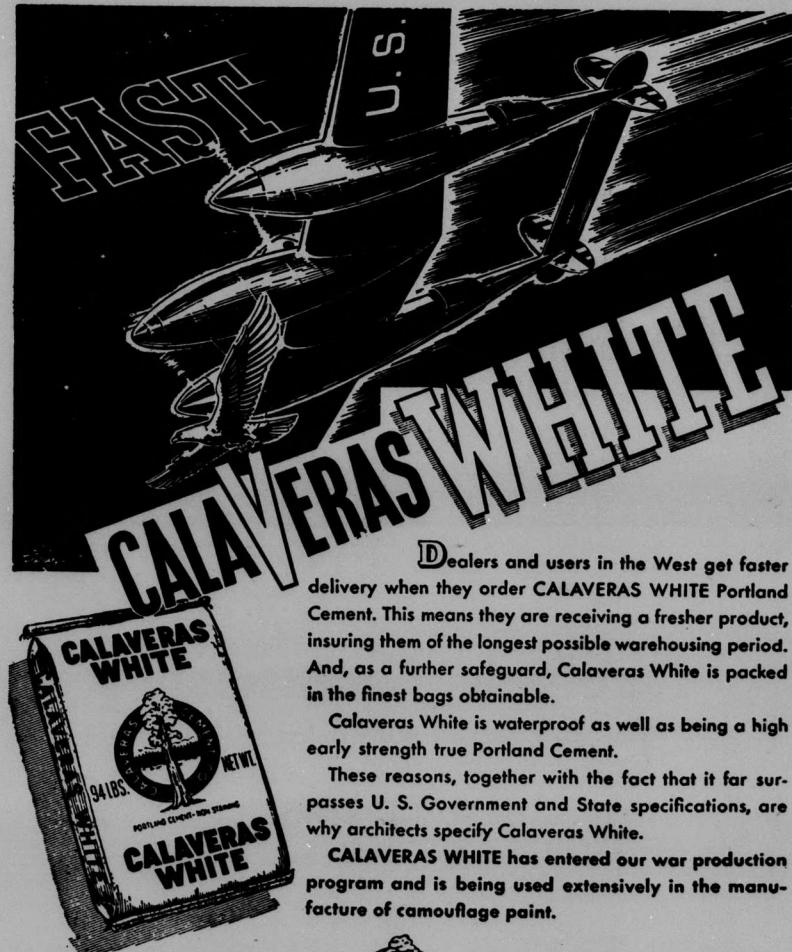
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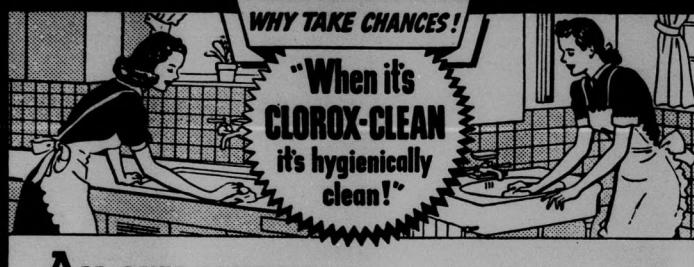
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## Your Union Is Not a Slot Machine

Any member of a union who thinks his union is a slot machine where you stick in your dues and hope for a pay-off in better working conditions, is all wet. Neither is a union a shop where a member buys shorter hours and higher wages. Nor is it a business, for it does not sell anything to anybody.

A union is a co-operative enterprise—a democratic body of workers, in which each one does his share of work and takes his share of responsibility. Its measure of success is the measure of co-operation in its members.—St. Louis Union News.

## Today... MORE NEED FOR **HEALTH PROTECTION...** MORE NEED FOR CLOROX!



**ALL OVER AMERICA**, workers are helping to speed up production for Victory. Their health—everyone's health—is more vitally important today than ever. To help safeguard your family against hidden germ dangers use Clorox in routine cleansing of china, glass, tile, enamel, porcelain, linoleum, wood surfaces; and in laundering white and color-fast cottons and linens. Clorox not only disinfects, it deodorizes, removes stains, too. Simply follow directions on the label. Clorox is concentrated for economy. There's only one Clorox ... always order by name.

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DEODORIZES BLEACHES  
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**Threlkeld Commissary**  
Company



## Labor Leads in Syphilis Control Program

By ARTHUR C. PAINTER,

Educator, San Francisco Department of Public Health, Division of Venereal Diseases  
IN THE Labor Day edition of the LABOR CLARION just one year ago, the San Francisco Department of Public Health made an appeal to union members for their assistance in fighting the spread of syphilis, one of the most horrible and widespread diseases known to mankind.

It was pointed out that the spirochete causing syphilis, hidden behind a mask of ignorance, moral superstition and fear, was killing over one million men, women and children every year. That approximately six million, five thousand persons in the United States were infected, and that over one-half of those infected people did not know they had syphilis.

The problem was to tell the story of syphilis to the people. To bring this pale, spiral germ out into the open, where it is powerless to kill and destroy. To find these unknown cases and see that they were placed under proper medical care, where their disease could be cured or arrested and no longer infectious.

The Health Department offered lectures, motion pictures and free blood tests to the union locals—and labor, knowing that the health of its members is at least as important as their pay, responded to the offer.

Because of this co-operation, thousands of men and women have heard the lectures, and over four hundred cases of syphilis have been discovered through the blood tests.

This program was saving the lives of friends and fellow workers. No one but the patient and the doctor knew who these people were, because the results of the tests were kept strictly confidential by the Health Department. They weren't even reported to the union.

When the California State Federation of Labor executive council at its June meeting, adopted a resolution asking member locals to require their new members to take a blood test for syphilis before being admitted into the union, labor made an outstanding contribution to the health of the nation.

In this resolution it was pointed out that if the member did not wish to go to his private physician for the examination it could be obtained at the Health Department free of charge. The results of the examinations would not be reported to either the employer or the local and, therefore, have no bearing upon his admission into the union.

Because the results of these tests are confidential with the Health Department the locals know that they could never be used to make a "scrap heap out of labor." Many local unions have already adopted the resolution, and the state and local health departments are co-operating to the fullest extent in making the program a success.

Labor is truly leading the way in a farsighted and concrete method to control the spread of syphilis.

## PLANTERS

ALWAYS  
FRESH



5c  
BAGS

## PEANUTS

MADE DAILY IN SAN FRANCISCO

## Labor Is Conservative

By RUTH TAYLOR

**L**ABOR is conservative. When I say that to groups of employers, they look at me with astonishment, to put it mildly. They are so sure that labor is radical and its tactics revolutionary. But labor men nod in agreement. They understand.

*Labor is conservative because it believes in conservation.*

According to the dictionary, "conservation" is the act of keeping or protecting from loss or injury—and "conservative" is tending to preserve. Labor believes in construction, not in destruction. Labor believes in better relationship between people and nations, in a more closely knit world society.

Labor stands for the conservation of child life. It is against the curse of child labor. It is for greater educational opportunities for all children. Our free schools are a monument to the conservatism of labor.

Labor stands for the conservation of health. It is for closer regulation of working conditions. It is against sweated labor and dread occupational diseases. It has led the fight against factory hazards. It has striven for better and cheaper medical attention.

Labor stands for the conservation of family life. It has fought for shorter hours of work, that the family might have more leisure time together. It has demanded better living conditions, that each generation might rise above the one before.

Labor stands for the conservation of the mind. It asks for educational facilities, that all may learn. Through its workers' education program it develops latent talents and gives to its own ranks comprehensive knowledge of current problems.

Labor stands for the conservation of the nation. It was the first to fight the subversive doctrines of the past twenty years, and it has never wavered in its faith and practical adherence to the ideals of democracy. Labor's pledge never to discriminate against a fellow worker because of class, creed or color has been one of the most potent bulwarks against the divisive propaganda of those who would destroy our nation.

Labor stands for the conservation of the spirit. It acknowledges its allegiance to the one God and submits itself to His guidance. There is no atheism in the labor movement.

Labor is conservative. "Live and help live" is its slogan—which, conserving, is the true conservatism.

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# U.S. WAR BONDS

*are necessary to  
our way of life  
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★ Food, clothing and shelter—these are the necessities of life. Add to them U. S. War Bonds—necessary to our way of life. Buy War Bonds every payday. Make them a regular item in your personal budget.

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# Union Labor to Aid the Coming War Chest Drive

ONCE again Labor Day stands as a symbol of the contribution organized labor has made toward a better way of life. Today, labor is on the battle front and on the production front—winning the war!

But, as it might be expected, labor is taking its place on the mercy front, playing a major part in the task of salvaging mankind from the horrors of war.

In a few weeks the San Francisco War Chest will open its second annual appeal for funds to relieve distress throughout the world and on the home front. Labor will be in the forefront of that gigantic mobilization to meet human needs. The campaign will seek to raise \$3,973,525—the largest sum of money ever raised in San Francisco for such vital errands of mercy.

## Membership on Directorate

Labor is giving its fullest support to the appeal. Its leaders are members of the War Chest's board of directors, and have helped to organize the undertaking from its inception. In one streamlined campaign, which will cut administration and campaign costs two-thirds, funds will be raised for 17 national and international war relief agencies, and 72 organizations of the San Francisco Community Chest.

Indicating the interest that has already been generated in the ranks of local labor as a result of official action taken by the national office, the San Francisco Labor Council at a recent meeting passed a resolution recommending one hour's pay per month, to be divided two-thirds to the War Chest and one-third to the Red Cross. This standard is in accordance with the national office's suggestion for American Federation of Labor unions throughout the nation.

## Labor Council Representative

Besides contributing to the appeal, members of A.F.L. organizations in San Francisco will serve on various committees developing plans for the appeal. The most recent appointment was that of George Johns, member of the executive committee of the Labor Council, to serve as a vice-chairman of the labor division. Representatives from the Building and Construction Trades Council and the C.I.O. have also been named to serve in similar capacities.

# YES!

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"THE FRIEND OF LABOR FOR 43 YEARS"

DIAMONDS  
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"Home of HAPPYHEART Wedding Rings"

818 MARKET STREET

The three will be charged with the responsibility of developing a fair and effective means of soliciting contributions from their respective member unions.

Instead of being solicited 89 times throughout the year, donors will be asked for just one contribution, to be divided among all of the participating causes.

The goal is higher this year than ever before because the military situation makes it possible to send more aid, and because the needs are greater.

## The Reason: Starvation

The Greek War Relief Association, one of the organizations to benefit from the united appeal, for instance, reports that out of every 20 children born in Greece since 1940, only one has survived—19 deaths out of every 20 births. The reason: starvation.

United China Relief, another member agency of the War Chest, reports that there are 2,000,000 orphaned children in China. And 50,000,000 other Chinese are utterly homeless.

Reports come in daily from the other war relief agencies, telling of the horrors of war and of the tremendous new needs for food, clothing and medicine.

## Aid to Service Organizations

In contributing to the War Chest appeal, dollars go farther than aid to the stricken peoples of the world. Every family with a son, father or husband in the service realizes how much the United Service Organizations means to the armed forces. Not every soldier makes use of U.S.O., but every soldier knows that it means much to those who do. A part of every dollar donated to the San Francisco War Chest will help to keep U.S.O. clubs and other services in operation where our soldiers are in action.

War Prisoners' Aid, still another War Chest organization, is carrying on work in war prisoner camps. Only those who have someone now held in such camps can mentally picture what the work of this group means to prisoners of war. Some 6,000,000 of them are now behind barbed wire.

Though labor assumes its obligations on the War Front, no one for a moment would neglect caring for the new problems which are arising on the

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# COLUMBIA

MISSION at 22nd

Home Front. It is to the Community Chest that San Francisco looks for leadership in the solution of many of them.

San Francisco's population has greatly increased, and with it have come new burdens to Community Chest agencies. There is no longer the need for material relief, with the present employment situation, but there are still thousands who are unable to take advantage of such opportunities—the sick, aged and handicapped.

Children, too, must be cared for. Many of them are in nurseries, others in orphanages and foster homes. Still others are recuperating from serious illnesses in Community Chest-supported convalescent homes.

In terms of health San Francisco faces other serious situations. The recent outbreak of infantile paralysis and other communicable diseases has given the public a new awareness of the importance of maintaining health services for all.

The importance of maintaining facilities for the guidance of youth needs no mention here. The sudden increase in juvenile delinquency highlights the need with shocking clarity.

#### Pride in Community Advancement

As several members of the national labor organizations have said, as plans for the fall campaigns have been worked out, "Labor is interested in doing its part in war relief, but we want it understood that labor is also interested in the development and protection of the communities in which we live. Just as much as any other group, we want the city to be a safe and healthy place for our families. Community Chests are one of the channels through which a better city can be built."

Following are the organizations to be included in the one campaign. The list is impressive in itself. Behind each name lies a story of service unequaled in the annals of history: United Service Organizations (U.S.O.), United Seamen's Service, British War Relief Society, United China Relief, Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Greek War Relief Association, Polish War Relief, Russian War Relief, United Yugoslav Relief Fund, United Czechoslovak Relief Fund, Norwegian Relief, Friends of Luxembourg, Refugee Relief Trustees, War Prisoners' Aid, U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children, French Relief Fund, and the 72 organizations of the Community Chest.

A large measure of the success of this appeal will lie with labor. Once again it has the opportunity of proving its value as an organized body to San Francisco. Labor can lead the way!

America's Largest Manufacturing Retail Jewelers

## GRANAT BROTHERS

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## LABOR DAY GREETINGS

*from*

THE FOLLOWING JUDGES OF THE  
MUNICIPAL COURT

●  
**Judge Frank W. Dunn**

**Judge George B. Harris**

**Judge Twain Michelsen**

**Judge Clarence W. Morris**

## WEDGEWOOD Goes "All Out for Victory"

The James Graham Manufacturing Company of Newark, California, makers of the famous

### Wedgewood Gas Ranges

today devotes all its efforts and facilities to PRODUCTION FOR WAR.

\* \* \*

The manufacturers of WEDGEWOOD RANGES take this opportunity to salute the men from their own ranks and community who, with all the sons of America, have gone forth to war—in the Army, in the Navy, in the Air Forces. Likewise, they are proud of the men and women in the factories who, on the home front, are doing their share toward the common cause.

**JAMES GRAHAM MFG. CO.**

NEWARK, CALIFORNIA

## Danbury Hatters Case Notable in Labor History

[Published as refreshing to the memory of many members yet living, and as informative to a new generation of union labor and to the large number who have augmented its ranks in the meantime, is the following recital of a famous case that is historical in the annals of the American labor movement. The article is by Martin A. Dillmon.]

**O**N JULY 25, 1902, employees of the Loewe & Fouke Hat Company, of Danbury, Conn., came out on strike, and there followed one of the most celebrated court cases in labor history. The shop had refused to deal with the union. So, with over 70 per cent of the headwear industry organized, the A.F.L. United Hatters of North America, of which the strikers were members, felt that Loewe & Fouke, a big plant, must be lined up as protection to organizational gains over the country. On July 26, the next day, scores of workers not union members walked out and the large plant was practically closed down.

### Testimony on Firm's Financial Loss

The strikers simply proceeded in a normal, legitimate manner to tell the public about Loewe & Fouke's anti-union policy. A \$27,000 profit for the year 1901 became a \$17,000 loss for the first twelve months of the strike and boycott, company officials testified in their subsequent damage suit against the union.

In 1903, D. E. Loewe sued fifty members of the Danbury local for \$240,000 for alleged business loss due to the boycott. Action was brought under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, a law passed by Congress on July 2, 1892, intended as a restraint upon industrial trusts and monopolies which were then a plague upon the country.

Loewe was backed to the limit by an outfit called "The Anti-Boycott Association," headed by J. W. Vancleave of St. Louis, then president of the Buck Stove and Range Company. This foundry also figured in a long court attack on organized labor, the noted Buck injunction case, starting in 1906.

Well, was the Sherman Act intended to be an anti-labor as well as an anti-trust law? The U. S. Supreme Court, on February 3, 1908, ruled "Yes" and that decision was one of the most severe shocks the labor movement ever re-

ceived. The Sherman Act was then 17 years old, and that was the first ruling by any court holding organized labor liable under it.

Next, company lawyers dragged union officers and their counsel all over the country, taking depositions, etc. The object seems to have been to pile up a maximum of expense, deplete the union's treasury, break down its powers of defense and to thus facilitate a murderous legal precedent for the benefit of open shoppers.

On October 11, 1909, the historic trial opened, and on February 4, 1910, the first blow fell. Federal Judge Pratt instructed the jury to find in favor of Loewe and to fix the amount of damages. The jury returned a verdict for \$74,000 which, under Sec. 7 of the Sherman Act (the three-fold clause), was boosted to \$222,000.

The union sued for a writ of error, and the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and remanded the case for retrial. Loewe asked for a rehearing, which was denied; Loewe was also turned down when he appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari.

### Award Under the Sherman Act

On August 26, 1912, the new trial opened, ending October 11 of the same year. The new jury gave Loewe \$80,000, which was trebled under Sec. 7 of the Sherman Act. Court costs, etc., brought the total to \$252,130.90.

The union appealed and the case was argued November 18 and 19 before Judges Cox, Howard and Rodgers. On December 18, 1913, the appeals court upheld the verdict. The union appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, where the case was argued December 7, 1914, and on January 5, 1915, the high tribunal sustained the damage verdict.

Humble cottage homes of the Danbury hatters were mercilessly attacked, along with their slender bank savings. But the American Federation of Labor came to the rescue in one of the finest pieces of fraternal solidarity on record. The A.F.L. itself spent \$98,756.02 helping the Hatters fight the case through the long court struggle.

Various unions, responding to an A.F.L. appeal, gave what they could from their treasuries, members at large donated an hour's or a day's pay. The

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Hatters' Union levied a 1 per cent assessment upon all working members. It was in that manner that the brutal damage verdict was met.

The Clayton Act, an amendment to the Sherman law, was passed in Congress on October 15, 1914, largely as a result of A.F.L. agitation following the Danbury outrage. The Clayton Act was supposed to have forever exempted organized labor from the Sherman Act. So deep was that feeling, the famous Samuel Gompers, then A.F.L. president, called the Clayton Act "Labor's Magna Carta." But warped court construction of the Clayton law soon left it of little good to labor.

Our salvation, however, has been the liberal Roosevelt administration and the humanitarian judges President Roosevelt has named, including what amounts to a brand new U. S. Supreme Court today. A suit such as the Danbury case would not get far in present-day federal courts.

#### Company Goes Into Bankruptcy

Well, successful damage suits against unions can neither bring back lost patronage nor force the public to buy scab hats, Loewe found. The bitter anti-labor war, publicity and resultant effect on public opinion threw the Loewe & Fouke Hat Company into bankruptcy and the once great factory closed its doors.

Daniel Davenport, chief counsel for Loewe in the case, died in 1930 at Bridgeport, Conn. Following collapse of his business Loewe became penniless and the Connecticut Manufacturers' Association raised a cash purse for him. Later, Mr. Loewe lost his eyesight, and in 1927 he died—stone blind.

#### Injuries Disable 65,000 Workers in Month

The Labor Department says that about 65,000 workers in manufacturing industries suffered disabling injuries in May. "Using the conservative average of 20 days' lost time for each disabling injury," said Secretary Perkins, "these injuries represent a direct loss of 1,300,000 man-days of production effort, a loss equivalent to the withdrawal of 50,000 workers from their manufacturing activities for the entire month."

#### GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN CALIFORNIA

According to recent available figures, in the State of California there are 232,500 federal employees and 30,850 State employees. The federal employee figure is for the executive service of the Government.

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# Communist Tactics for Gaining Union Control

Excerpts from an article by REV. JOHN CRONIN, S.S., in "The Sign"

**I**N THE past year, Communists have been working quietly but effectively to consolidate and increase their strength, so that they might capitalize upon the confusion inevitable in post-war adjustments. Furthermore, should the international picture change, they would be in position to do great harm to our war effort. Here is a real menace. It should not be hidden by a conspiracy of silence.

When this nation entered the war, there was a mass exodus of Communists from their New York City stronghold into the war industries. This served the double purpose of enabling them to avoid military service and of allowing them to infiltrate into positions of power. In these war plants they proceeded at once to plot and scheme to seize control of the labor organizations where they worked.

## Seeking Enlarged Power

They have succeeded well enough to alarm many who ordinarily discount "Red scares." They are now working actively in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Camden, Cleveland, Baltimore, Peoria, Waterbury, Hartford, Buffalo and many other war centers. In each of these cities, they are striving for increased membership, but especially for enlarged power. They are not failing in either objective.

Their attention has centered upon war production, transportation, and food. They are extremely active in the shipbuilding and airplane factories. \* \* \*

Other vital war industries invaded by the Red plague include all types of electrical work, some steel plants, and various factories under the jurisdiction of mine, mill and smelter workers. They have definite control of maritime transportation in the East, and have great strength among longshoremen, warehousemen and radio operators. They are working hard to take over food processing and distribution industries. Even at their present stage of organization, it is probable that they could gravely impede if not paralyze the war effort, were they ordered to do so. And their power is growing, not diminishing.

To make the picture complete, the party is now trying to take over civilian

defense and the child-care problem for war workers. Through the office and professional workers' unions they often have access to files of useful information, some of which is highly confidential. Few avenues to power have been overlooked in their methodical and thorough plans.

Many factors have contributed to the successful upsurge of the revivified Communist party. Perhaps the first to come to mind would be the good will engendered by Soviet military success. This, however, could easily be exaggerated when used to explain the labor situation. Whatever may be its effect upon the intelligentsia and the "innocents" who make up the "front" organizations, it does not seem to affect the average worker deeply.

Much more important on the industrial scene is the apathy and indifference to everything else, engendered by preoccupation with the war. Men who are working seven days a week, eight to ten hours a day, have little time or energy for anything else. Literally they work, eat and sleep, with few outside interests. Here is a situation made to order for an organized, disciplined and intelligent minority.

## Difficult to Identify Members

Organization is the key to Communist success in the labor movement. They do not gain position of power by preaching their doctrines. Frequently they will not even admit their beliefs. One prominent Communist labor leader goes to Mass weekly and to the Sacraments monthly. His children attend parochial school. Occasionally when Communists are solidly entrenched they will risk discovery by proselytizing for the party, but even then they will publicly deny membership or evade the issue. It is difficult to name a single confessed Communist who is an active officer of a prominent labor organization.

Communists have a fairly standardized technique for gaining control over unions. They start at the level of the individual local. There they gain prominence through their zeal in union affairs. They are especially active in bringing in new members and in speaking at union meetings. These activities gain them attention and good will. At the same time they are discrediting the existing officers of the local. This is done openly by making constant

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demands in the interests of the workers. If their demands are granted they take credit; if not they accuse the officers of inept conduct. In addition to this they usually conduct an underhand whispering and slander campaign inspiring vicious rumors about the officials. This is easily done in large war industries, where the workers are too new and too many to judge their fellow employees.

#### Aim to Obtain Key Positions

Once the officers are in disrepute, Communists are in a position to run for office. Some of the party members are nominated for the key positions, especially business agent and secretary. Innocents who can be controlled, and sacrificed if necessary, are often chosen for the other posts. Soon the radical elements have most of the active positions in the local, including predominance in the executive council through the seizure of most of the shop steward jobs. Their organized political machine turns out the vote and they are safely entrenched.

The next step is to discourage attendance at union meetings. These are scheduled frequently, prolonged through excessive debate, and thus rendered unattractive to the average worker. Every trick of parliamentary law is used to keep the ordinary unionist impotent. Once attendance drops, then the disciplined minority can use union funds and prestige to foster party policy. They can gain control over all committees, including the very important trial board (for expelling potential opposition). Now they are entrenched and the opposition cowed and disorganized. \* \* \*

#### THINKS BEETHOVEN'S DEAFNESS HELPED HIM

Dr. George Stewart McManus, professor of music at U.C.L.A., has translated into English the latest biography of Emil Ludwig, "Beethoven, the Life of a Conqueror," which is off the Putnam presses. The book deals extensively with Beethoven's influence. His creative faculty, in the opinion of the author, was helped rather than hindered by deafness, due to the enforced isolation. Had Beethoven always been deaf, results would have been otherwise, Ludwig points out. As it was, he was too familiar with musical notation to fail to know how any phrase would sound when played. It was the social life of Beethoven which suffered because of his deafness.

"They are making merry at Pordenone; at Naples they are dying. I am going to Naples."—King Humbert.

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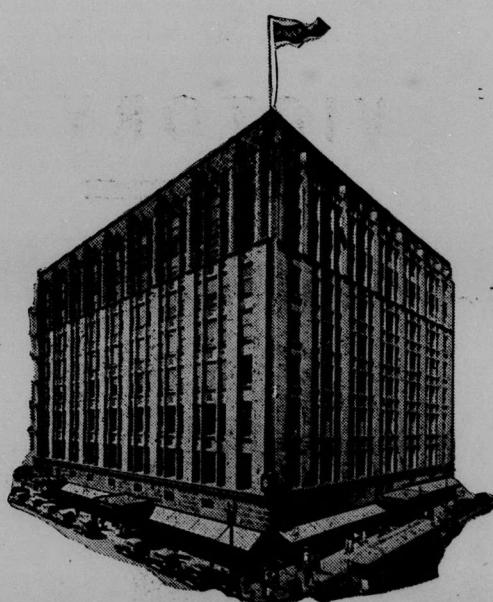
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## The Fellow Who Couldn't Go

By BERNARD BENNETT

There's many a poem that's been written,  
There's many a sonnet sung  
Of the soldier, sailor and fighting marine  
And the battles they have won.

But it's very seldom you ever hear  
Of the fellow who couldn't go  
Because of the work he was doing  
Or a crippled leg that meant "No."

He's as much a part of our Army  
As the boy that fires the gun;  
He answers the cry of battle  
With the work that must be done.

He'll never win any medals  
For valor or brave deeds done,  
But when the supplies are needed  
You can count on him as the one.

A wrench is his weapon of freedom,  
His torch but a welder's arc,  
He's in there fighting each minute—  
He knows that he's doing his part.

A plow takes the place of a rumbling tank,  
The hoe in his hand is his sword,  
The cry of a conquering hero  
Is a silent prayer to God.

This is the way he serves you;  
And after the battle is won  
You'll never hear of the work he did,  
No song about him will be sung.

Bands will be playing and flags will fly,  
And honors will go to the rest,  
But the fellow who had to stay behind  
Knows that he, too, gave his very best.

He knows that he, too, won the battle,  
He, too, gave the battle cry;  
For without him no bands would be playing,  
Without him no flag could fly.

Keep your medals of gold and silver,  
He asks for neither of these,  
His reward is the love for his country  
And a flag that is flying free.

They called, and like a soldier he answered,  
Not once did he fail or say, "No."  
But never a sonnet or song will be sung  
Of the fellow who couldn't go.

### Victory in Defeat

EDWIN MARKHAM

Defeat may serve as well as victory  
To shake the soul and let the glory out.  
When the great oak is straining in the wind,  
The boughs drink in new beauty, and the trunk  
Sends down a deeper root on the windward side.  
Only the soul that knows the mighty grief  
Can know the mighty rapture. Sorrows come  
To stretch out spaces in the heart for joy.

## Labor Triumphant

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I builded your automobile,  
I worked in your mills and your mines,  
I sweat o'er your network of railroads,  
I crushed the ripe grapes for your wines.

I toiled weaving cloth for your garments,  
I gathered the grain for your bread,  
My hands made your beautiful mansion,  
I printed the books you have read.

I linked two great oceans together,  
I spanned your rivers with steel,  
Faced death on your lofty skyscrapers,  
I builded your ships and I sailed them.

I harnessed the mad rush of waters,  
And caged lightning bolts for your play,  
I made your words leap over distance,  
I lighted your nights into day.

Wherever there's progress you'll find me,  
Without me the world could not live—  
And yet you would seek to destroy me,  
With the meager pittance you give.

Today you may grind me in slavery,  
You may dictate to me from your throne,  
But tomorrow I throw off my fetters,  
And stand forth to claim what I own.

You masters of field and of workshop,  
I am mighty and you are but few,  
No longer I'll bow in submission—  
I am Labor and ask for my due!

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## Labor Day Message

By HARVEY W. BROWN, President, International Association of Machinists

**O**N THIS Labor Day we again celebrate the progress and accomplishments of the organized workers, and plan for the future. While charting our course for the days to come, it is well that we take inventory of the manner in which we have met our responsibilities of citizenship.

An examination of the 1942 election for members of the United States Congress will disclose unpardonable neglections and indifferences on the part of many trade unionists and members of their families. Many progressive members of the United States Congress who have used their voice and votes to do the greatest good for the greatest number were retired to private life and in their stead there were elected reactionaries and enemies of organized labor.

Since nothing so retards the organized labor movement as does a reactionary lawmaking body, it should behoove all members of organized labor to now roll up their sleeves in preparedness for the 1944 general election which will go down in history as the most important political contest ever held in the United States of America. Every member of organized labor and members of their families who are of voting age must register, thus qualifying them to enter the 1944 political arena with the resolve to retire to private life every lawmaker who voted for anti-labor legislation.

Within every division of the organized labor movement there now should be in preparation an educational campaign for meeting the challenge that will come when the war ends. There is evidence all about us to prove that if the native Fascists have their way when the military army comes to a halt our movement will face, as never before, the most vicious and un-American attacks at the hands of those who would have the organized labor movement made ineffective and, if possible, destroyed.

To that time-worn slogan, "Agitate, Educate, Organize," let us add: "and prepare for the 1944 general election."

### TWO WERE CURIOUS ABOUT FATHER

The teacher was explaining to the class the meaning of the word "recuperate." "Now, Tommy," she said to a small boy, "when your father has worked hard all day he is tired and worn out, isn't he?" "Yes, ma'am." "Then, when night comes and his work is over for the day, what does he do?" "That's exactly what mother wants to know," replied Tommy.

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## Lincoln's Rebuke to Strikebreaking Plan

THAT the heart of Abraham Lincoln beat in unison with the hopes and aspirations of organized labor was disclosed, in a way workers will not forget, at St. Louis in 1863.

Newspaper printers went on strike in that city and General Rosecrans detailed soldiers to take the places of the strikers. The union printers sent President Lincoln a report on their side of the case.

It became a tradition of the labor movement that the President sent word that servants of the federal government should not interfere with legitimate demands of labor. The strike-breaking soldiers were withdrawn.

What a difference between the attitude of the magnificent Lincoln and some of the mouthpieces of the monopolists and millionaires of today! Carl Sandburg's brilliant work on Lincoln has the following interesting information regarding strikes during the Civil War. It says:

### No Traditions for Guidance

"As if by instinct, with no traditions nor practice for guidance, the working class began using the weapon termed the strike. The very word 'strike' was so novel that some newspapers put it in quotes as though it were slang or colloquial, not yet fully accepted in good language.

"The year 1864 saw more strikes than all previous years in American history. In March the engineers on all railroads entering Chicago were on strike. On the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad the cry was that the company was not meeting an alleged January agreement to pay wages of three dollars a day; the strike was broken in two days by engineers who went back to work reinforced by engineers brought on from New York and other Eastern cities.

### "Usually Meeting Behind Closed Doors"

"Payday dollars would buy so little in May of 1864 that the Chicago newspapers told their readers one day that in desperation the common laborers on every railroad running out of Chicago, except one, were on strike for a wage raise of from \$1.50 a day to \$1.75. The bricklayers went on strike in March for a raise from \$2.50 a day to \$3.12½. The printers in New York, Chicago and other cities formed their Typographical Union; the bakers, the tailors, the ironworkers, the coopers, the journeymen cordwainers, the seamen, each in their own craft organized a union or 'productive association' or 'benvolent society,' usually meeting behind closed doors.

"The conductors and horse-drivers on the New York street cars walked out on their jobs, calling for higher pay. The store clerks in New York formed an Early Closing Association, and one news item ran: 'The merchants' clerks of this city are about to memorialize their employers to increase their salaries.' Waiters at the Tremont hotel in Chicago walked out with demands of \$20 a month for single men sleeping at the hotel and \$22 a month for married men



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sleeping at home. New York actors and actresses formed a league and went on strike to raise their pay. The chorus in Max Maretz's opera troupe in New York said they would not sing till they got more money for singing, and Max said New York would go without opera before he would pay more, and New York went without.

"The Have-nots were using the only immediate weapon at hand for pressure on the Haves. In some cases unions were recognized, and took permanent form. More often there was a confused development out of which came somewhat better conditions for the workers. Among sections of the working class it came to be recognized that the walkout, the withdrawal of labor supply, was the chief immediate method by which those who had nothing to sell but their labor could strike at those who buy labor.

"Labor journals of influence had not yet arisen, and neither newspapers nor speakers at mass meetings made use of President Lincoln's several pointed and emphatic utterance in 1860 on the right of labor to revolt, his reference at Hartford to the shoe workers' walkout in New England, 'Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workman may stop.'

### Pre-War Living Standards in Thirty-Eight Countries

The table below shows real income produced for each worker in different countries in a ten-year period before the war. The term "worker" includes all gainfully occupied persons. The figures do not show what wages workers were receiving, since an undue share of the income produced was paid to wealthy persons in some countries where labor was weak. The striking fact shown here is that in Asia, South America, South Africa and the Balkan States, people were not producing enough before the war to make a decent living standard possible. Industry was not developed; rich natural resources could not be used to increase living standards. Real income produced per worker in Russia, Japan, China, India, Balkan States and South Africa was less than one-tenth that of the United States. The situation will not be very different after the war; Russia has modernized her industries in Europe and will produce more; Germany has increased her per capita production. But Asia, Africa, South America and Southeastern Europe have changed little; they greatly need modern machines and industries. The basic post-war task will be to raise living standards in these countries by helping them to produce more.

The figures below are tentative, those marked (\*) especially so, but they give a representative picture of real income produced per worker, expressed in U. S. dollars, average for the decade 1925 to 1934—a typical period, including both prosperity and depression.

United States.....	\$1381	Germany .....	\$ 646	Latvia .....	345
Canada .....	1337	Belgium .....	600	Italy .....	343
New Zealand.....	1202	Chile* .....	550	Estonia .....	341
Great Britain.....	1069	Spain* .....	550	Yugoslavia .....	330
Switzerland .....	1018	Norway.....	539	Egypt* .....	325
Argentine* .....	1000	Austria .....	511	U.S.S.R. (Russia) .....	320
Australia .....	980	Czechoslovakia .....	455	Balkan States (Av.) .....	277
Netherlands .....	855	Brazil* .....	450	South Africa.....	276
Eire .....	707	Greece .....	397	Bulgaria .....	259
Europe, Cent. (Av.)	693	Finland .....	380	Roumania .....	243
France .....	684	Hungary .....	359	Lithuania .....	207
Denmark .....	680	Japan .....	353	British India* .....	200
Sweden .....	653	Poland .....	352	China* .....	110
		Portugal* .....	350		

Central Europe includes: Switzerland, Netherlands, France, Denmark, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Austria. Balkan States include: Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Roumania.

Source: "The Conditions of Economic Progress," by Colin Clark, M.A. Macmillan and Co. Ltd., London 1940.

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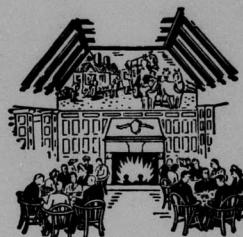
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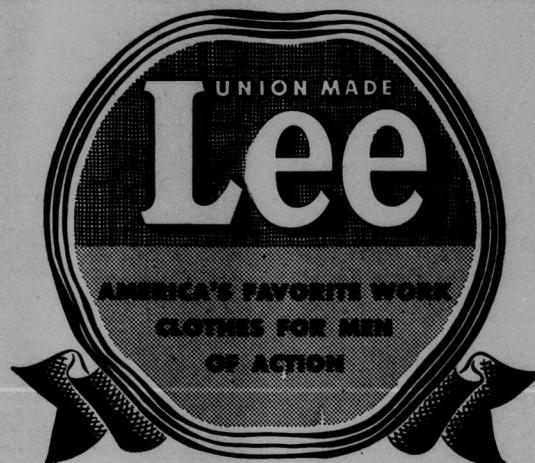
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## Looking Forward to a Free China

CHINA was the first of the beleaguered countries to be forced to begin a wholesale removal and transplantation of her industrial plants and equipment. What Soviet Russia was obliged to do in 1941, when the Nazis occupied her principal industrial areas, and what Germany is only now doing under pressure of Allied bombings, China had already accomplished in the years 1937-40.

China's industry was located in the eastern coastal areas, which, after the Japanese attack in 1937, were occupied step by step by the invader. The Government had to transplant these industries to the hitherto purely agricultural areas of the west, into what is now called "Free China." This transplantation has been a success. According to recent reports, China has succeeded in building up an industry of considerable size and in becoming, with the exception of high-grade steel, industrially self-supporting.

The greatest development has taken place in the metallurgical, machine and chemical industries and in the electrical appliance industry. The need to replace twenty blast furnaces which China had scattered along the coastal areas at the outbreak of war has been met by the construction of twenty others in the Free China provinces.

### Develop Natural Resources

Plants have been amalgamated for the purpose of increased efficiency. In seeking protection from enemy attacks, production units have been decentralized, while, at the same time, essential machinery has been placed in safety dugouts. Mining of coal, iron, tungsten, antimony and mercury has been developed. The shortage of gasoline has spurred the production of all kinds of fuel from tung-oil and other materials.

The National Resources Committee of the Ministry of Economic Affairs has elaborated a plan for China's industrial development during the next five years. The plan aims at giving China's military defense a sound industrial basis and stresses the need for simultaneous improvement of the living standard of the population.

China's principal handicap is in the field of transportation. Lack of rails, rolling stock and vehicles constitute a grave problem, obstructing as it does all kinds of needed and desirable developments.

### Five-Year Training Plan

The other most critical deficiency of our Chinese ally is skilled labor. The five-year plan calls for the training of 30,000 engineers and technicians, and 800,000 skilled miners and workers in manufacturing industries; recently they numbered only 9534 and 170,000 respectively. The factories have established special training classes to meet this need.

The plan provides for extended social security, improvement in working conditions, and opportunities for advancement.

If the whole of China is liberated from Japanese domination, her economic unity will be re-established and her old industrial centers on the east coast will be restored. She will then be faced with many important economic problems: development of her transportation system, agricultural reform and industrialization.

The opening of schools is another task, as the illiteracy of the great masses is still a major obstacle to China's economic development.

The war put a stop to China's efforts to develop her railway system. At the war's end China will find herself with less than twenty miles of railway per million of population, against 119 miles in India, 232 miles in Rumania and

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1455 miles in the United States. Her waterways system is antiquated and inefficient, and she has very few highways.

Cultivation of the land in China is based on the land-tenure system, which is regulated mostly by loose local customs. This system is highly detrimental to the welfare of the population. The tenants must pay exorbitant rents; they are deeply in debt to the owners and usurers and are unable to improve, and in many cases even prohibited from improving, their methods of production. They live permanently on the verge of starvation.

#### **Handicap of Land Tenancy System**

Without the abolition of the tenancy system, the level of subsistence of the Chinese population cannot be raised, nor can industry be considerably developed. Only if the farmers' purchasing power can be substantially increased will Chinese industry be able to sell its products. Besides improved transportation and the training of workers, another prerequisite to the industrialization of China is help from outside. Foreign loans and investments, as well as help in the form of technical knowledge and skills, will be required to develop China's economy. Such help, while indispensable for speeding up China's economic development, must not mean a loss to the lending countries. China will be able to pay for her imports with many valuable products, such as tung oil, silk, tea, bristles, egg products, soybeans, tin, tungsten and antimony. Such exports will contribute to the economic welfare of the entire world.

#### **Fascist Labor Charter Enslaved Italian Workers**

Two years after coming to power Mussolini published his famous charter of labor. The charter was advertised all over the world as a revolutionary document which established the rights and duties of labor. On the other hand, the well known anti-Fascist historian, Professor Salvemini, of Harvard University, has characterized the Mussolini labor charter as "a collection of abstract principles, equivocal propositions, laudable intentions and meaningless words."

But the test of a pudding is in the eating. As a matter of fact, those parts of the charter which conferred rights on labor were never translated into acts. Instead, labor was systematically deprived of its rights. Strikes were forbidden. The diffusion of unauthorized doctrines was prohibited. Free unions were outlawed. The establishment of company unions was promoted.

Furthermore, all workers were obliged to carry union registration booklets. Without such booklets they could not obtain work. This device made it easy to compose blacklists. Furthermore, the party-controlled labor office could withdraw the booklet of a worker who had given offense and the worker would then be unable to earn a living.

Workers who did not join a union were obliged to make the same contribution to the union of the industry in which they worked as if they were members. Those who attempted to improve their lot by spontaneous action were subjected to new and severe penalties.

#### **AUTHOR OF FAMOUS HYMNS**

"The Glory Song," written by Charles Gabriel, a native of Iowa, made the author famous almost overnight, and spread to the four corners of the earth. The hymn was sung in thousands of evangelistic meetings, in more than twenty languages, and it has been estimated that more than twenty million copies have been circulated. Gabriel also wrote "Sail On," another favorite revival song.

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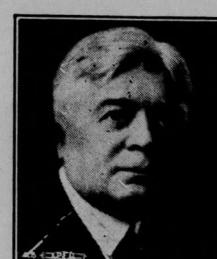
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## Writers' Observations, Interestingly Told

### We Are All Little Children

THOMAS V. BODINE

EVERY evening at dusk the fireflies come to Sunset Street, and there is a little flaxen-haired boy who goes out among them and lifts tiny hands to grasp them. But the fireflies are both swift and wise, and when he would seize the minute phosphorescent glow it vanishes beneath folded wings and reappears among the branches of the maple trees or the eaves of the house, beyond his reach.

But the boy never gives up. He is just two years old, and doesn't walk well yet; but he keeps on, with his head turned up and reaching for the elusive glow that evades him. Sometimes he stumbles on the soft lawn, and falls, but arises quickly, and without a word continues the futile pursuit, round and round, here and yonder, until he tires; then there is a song across the way, and we know that he is asleep and that in his baby dreams always he is reaching tiny hands to catch the beautiful fireflies which are ever beyond his reach.

And, after all, life is much like this. We are all little children, and above and beyond us, elusive and evasive, is the glow of some beautiful thing which we would grasp and hold for our own. Sometimes it is the impossible realization of a beautiful dream, sometimes the glow of an enduring love, and again a hope unutterable of "faces loved and lost awhile." But whatever it be, it is always just beyond us—now twinkling amid the treetops, now beckoning from the street, or vanishing over the slanting roof of the house. Even as we approach it invisible wings are folded and the glow is hidden. Sometimes, like the flaxen-haired boy, we are quite sure we have it and open our hands only to find them empty. Often we stumble and fall, but arise quickly and with outstretched hands continue the futile chase. Sometimes, though rarely, we overtake the evanescent glow, but find in our tightly clutched hands only a crushed and dimming spark whose phosphorescent light disappears beneath our touch.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Recognition to the Burro

CHARLES F. LOOMIS, in "Land of Poco Tiempo"

IF THE Neo-Mexicanized Saxon were as minded to spiritual graphicism as the un-Saxonized New Mexican he would have one chief fetish in the territory of his adoption—the burro. That devoted donkey is the sole canonizable type of northern New Spain—the genus of the adobe. He works—as New Spain works—faithfully but without friction. He dreams, meanwhile, as New Spain dreams—ruminating on dignity and wisdom; by the wall to the sun in winter, by the wall to the shade in summer. Here he is not an ass, but a sage. The tatters of a myriad cockleburs fray not his ease—he can afford rags. He is slow, but more sure than the End. He humps his load up dizzy heights where a chamois might have vertigo. He rolls down a precipice a few hundred feet, alights upon his pack, and returns upon his way rejoicing—grateful for exercise without exertion. He likes life, and life likes him. I never saw a dead burro, save from undue confidence in railways—which have been the death of many worse citizens. He rouses now and then in the dead watches of the night to sing about it. The philosopher who has a few lifetimes to spare might well devote one to the study of the burro. He is an honorable member of the body

(Continued on Next Page)

### Greetings to Labor

**Sylvain Dewey Leipsic**

Deputy City Attorney

social and politic. Indeed, he is the cornerstone of New Mexico. Without him civilization would have died out. He ambles cheerfully in such burdens that one doubts if chemical analyses may not be necessary to determine the presence of burro in the mass; and in such solution or at ease he is perfectly content.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Unconscious Nazis, Fascists or Communists

BENJAMIN DE CASSERES

THERE are a large number of Americans who are unconscious Nazis, Fascists or Communists.

They appear to be 100 per cent Americans. They vote, they pay their taxes, they put out a flag every Fourth of July. Many are Americans from way back. They hate the words Nazi, Fascist, or Communist.

Still, they are totalitarian. They are the types of people who crave to be regimented. They are the types who believe that the state can do no wrong. They are the types that are parasitic by nature. They are the types that always depend on "some one else," even in their homes. They are the types that believe that every law that "helps"—that is, that makes the individual more and more dependent on the state—is good. They are the persons—millions of them—who believe all the promises of state help made by every demagogue, no matter how transparent. They are the so-called "idealists"—who are in favor of forcibly imposing their "ideals" on others.

They are the worshippers of "leaders" and "messiahs" of all kinds. They are the men and women who support and ballyhoo all "social" legislation that widens and increases the powers of the state and the executive and narrows more and more the activities of the individual.

These persons—and every reader of these lines can lay his hand on a dozen such Americans—are all collectivists, totalitarians, Nazis, Fascists or Communists.

\* \* \* \* \*

### The Spotlight's Danger

"MR. DOOLEY" (Finley Peter Dunne)

"TRUE f'r ye," said Mr. Dooley. "Fame is always playin' April fool thicks with th' great. It puts a goold medal on th' chest iv th' hero, an' as he struts down th' sthreet he little knows that it has hung a sign on his coattails sayin': 'Plaze kick me.'"

"If I had a son I'd say to him: 'Me boy, be good if ye can, but if ye can't be good don't be gr-reat, or 'twill get into histhry.' 'Tis a good thing to keep out iv what th' actors call th' spotlight, annyhow. It shows all th' spots. F'r me, lave me ayether be back on th' stage shovin' th' scenery around or sittin' out in the aujeence applaudin' th' stars while they are before th' footlights an' throwin' cabbages at them as they go off."

\* \* \* \* \*

### The San Joaquin Valley Flowers

JOHN MUIR

BEFORE studying the flowers of the Valley and their sky, and all of the furniture, and sounds, and adornments of their home, one can scarce believe that their vast assemblies are permanent, but rather that actuated by some great plant purpose, they had convened from every plain, and mountain, and meadow of their kingdom, and that the different coloring of patches, acres and miles marked the boundaries of the various tribe and family encampments.



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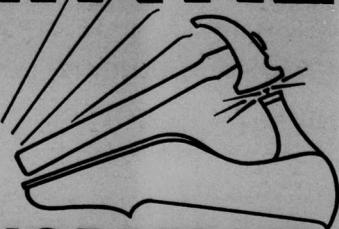
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## Labor Day Message

By JAMES M. LANDIS, Director of U. S. Civilian Defense

WHILE the home front of the Axis in Europe has been greatly weakened by the terrible blows delivered by Allied bombers, our own home front has grown stronger. A great part of that increased strength in our war industry centers must be credited to organized American labor, whose thirteen millions of members have not only put their whole energy, skill and zeal into their primary war jobs, but also into the volunteer programs of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Calling the roll on this Labor Day in 1943, I find that enrolled under the nation's 15,000 local Defense Councils these union men and women are serving in the protective services as air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen and policemen, on rescue, demolition, and repair crews, and in the plant protection organizations of vital war plants. On the civilian war services side of O.C.D., trade unionists are working with their local Defense Councils to overcome problems of housing shortages, overburdened transportation, child care and recreation needs, rationing, price control and the recruitment of labor supply, either full time for factories or part time for farm harvests.

The cities and towns which have launched the most successful attacks upon their wartime problems have been those which gave to organized labor a useful place in the top councils of their defense organizations. The determination to achieve nation-wide labor representation and participation in local Defense Councils is a basic policy of the U. S. Office of Civilian Defense. I am glad to be able to say that gratifying progress has been made in that direction in the past year. Labor's voice is being heard today on many state and local Defense Councils which last Labor Day accorded no such recognition. In the months to come I feel confident labor's role in O.C.D. programs—national, state and local—will be even greater.

The place labor has taken in the front rank of the home front fight is a good omen pointing toward an earlier and more decisive victory. It is a hopeful sign too that in the post-war years organized labor will have its say and its job to do in the battles to be waged by American communities against their economic and social problems.

American workers are now producing weapons for attack, and victory over the Axis. If I judge the temper of labor correctly, I would say that its terms to the problems of the post-war period will be as blunt as the terms we all offer to our Fascist enemies in wartime—nothing more nor less than "unconditional surrender."

### "Featherbed" Railroad Employment

A railroad man's wife in Nampa, Idaho, tells "the other side of the story" in the following letter recently forwarded to a newspaper:

"When I hear the ballyhoo about 'featherbed' jobs on the railroads, I get so mad I am fit to be tied. Let me relate my experience as the wife of a fireman.

"My husband earns an average of \$250 a month. Half of that goes for his expenses away from home, leaving the other half for me and the four 'kiddies' at home. Anyone who thinks a family can live luxuriously on \$125 a month in these times is plain 'nuts.'

"When a man has to pay \$1 for a meal and from \$1 to \$1.50 for a bed, works 16 hours daily, sees his family once a week or less, and then does not have enough to pay bills, he sees 'red' when he is told he has a 'featherbed' job. I've got another name for it—but you wouldn't print it."

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**"One of the Crazy Ideas of Communists"**

THE following article, signed "Charles B. Tanner," recently appeared in the "Pulse of the Public" column of the San Francisco "News":

I'm a "colored" man, and am writing to say I'm getting tired of the assumed and self-purposefulness of some of our "defenders." Every Communist group feels they must have at least one Negro on parade. I was once offered such a position, and even some pay for serving. But to be lugged around for those "red" white folks to pat on the back and call "comrade" seems like going back to the pre-Lincoln days, in a way, or else accepting the status of a trained dog.

What little education I've managed to assemble, I prefer to use to make myself a self-respecting individual. I believe there is a place, and a good one, for the Negro in the life of the U. S. A., not only now, but for all future. I'm interested in the white race, and I like them, and never have trouble with them. I know they have their faults, but so have colored folks. When you add everything up, ours are a lot more serious than theirs.

I travel in the South sometimes, and get along all right. True, I cannot ride in the seats or sit in the waiting rooms designated for white people—but neither can white people sit where I do. If they want things separate it's all right with me, so long as they show as much respect for my separateness as I do for theirs. The same white people of the North who get so emotional over the dramatized wrongs of the "poor Negro" have never treated the white people of the South anywhere near decently. If they had, the South would be as fine and clean and prosperous as the North has become.

I was interested in a recent radio forum wherein our Dr. Radin kept attributing the so-called abuses heaped upon Negroes to the color of their skin. That is such a well known (and badly worn) line of communistic drivel that I'm surprised to hear a college man use it. Believe me, people who hold prejudices against the Negro or the Chinese or the Jap do not base their feelings upon skin pigment. It is because of the way the people inside those skins behave. If you could apply a lotion which would give every Negro a beautifully pink complexion, they would still all be Negroes, in their way of life, their mental attitudes, clear down to close affinities with music, fast dancing, excitable religion and watermelon.

I have many good friends among white people. In meeting and conversing with them, they give me no feeling of prejudice, nor condescension. Of course, I know they are not going to ask me to come out to their home and spend the evening with their family. Fact is, I would feel mighty uncomfortable about it if they did. My wife and I used to be kept pretty busy and entirely satisfied with our own range of Negro acquaintances. Now I'm in a "colored" regiment of Uncle Sam's soldiers, and glad of it. They're a fine lot of boys, full of strength and courage. If we ever get at that enemy, we'll give 'em "what for," and after that we won't worry about social strata any more than white folks do about the social barriers that always exist between some kinds of white people and other kinds of white people. Human beings, as well as water, seek their own level. It's just one of the crazy ideas of Communists to stir everybody up into one big human mulligan stew.

**MORE WAR LABOR BOARD RED TAPE DELAY**

The Regional War Labor Board in Detroit evaded the question recently in the "wage" case of 13-year-old Dolores Rodriguez, Trenton school girl. Dolores asked for an order requiring her parents to raise by 10 per cent the \$1 allowance she gets every two weeks. Prices have gone up, she pointed out. The board advised Dolores to negotiate a little longer with her parents.

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## Vote on the Connally-Smith Bill Veto

PRESENTED below are the names of the Senators and Representatives who voted to sustain the President's veto (thereby supported labor's stand) of the vicious Connally-Smith bill. Names of congressmen not appearing in this list either voted to override the veto (and thus against labor), or were absent or "paired."

While there were other roll-calls on the passage of the bill, which may have differed somewhat from the one here given, still this was the final opportunity which the congressmen had to prevent adoption of the law. It is presented also for the reason that we believe it is advisable at times to give publicity to those who have voted for a particular labor measure rather than, as is often the case, listing those who were in opposition.

### Members of the Senate

Ball, Minn.	Guffey, Penn.	McFarland, Ariz.	Shipstead, Minn.
Bone, Wash.	Johnson, Colo.	Mead, N. Y.	Thomas, Utah
Clark, Mo.	Kilgore, W. Va.	Murdock, Utah	Truman, Mo.
Davis, Penn.	LaFollette, Wis.	Murray, Mont.	Tunnell, Del.
DOWNEY, Calif.	Langer, N. D.	Nye, N. D.	Wagner, N. Y.
Green, R. I.	McCarran, Nev.	Serugham, Nev.	Walsh, Mass.

### Paired FOR Sustaining the Veto:

Wallgren, Wash.      Clark, Idaho.

(Senator Johnson of California was absent, on account of serious illness, during the entire time the bill was under consideration.)

### Members of the House of Representatives

Angell, Ore.	Ellison, Md.	Ludlow, Ind.	Robinson, Utah
Barry, N. Y.	Engel, Mich.	Lynch, N. Y.	Robison, Ky.
Bates, Ky.	Feighan, Ohio	McCorm'k, Mass.	ROGERS, Calif.
Bender, Ohio	Fenton, Pa.	McGranery, Pa.	ROLPH, Calif.
Bennett, Mich.	Flannagan, Va.	McMurray, Wis.	Rowan, Ill.
Bishop, Ill.	Fogarty, R. I.	Madden, Ind.	Sabath, Ill.
Blackney, Mich.	Folger, N. C.	Mansfield, Mont.	Sadowski, Mich.
Bloom, N. Y.	Furlong, Pa.	Marcantonio, N. Y.	Sasscer, Md.
Bolton, Ohio	Gordon, Ill.	Miller, Conn.	Sauthoff, Wis.
Bradley, Pa.	Gorski, Ill.	Miller, Pa.	Scanlon, Pa.
Burdick, N. D.	Granger, Utah	Monkiewicz, Conn.	Schiffler, W. Va.
Busbey, Ill.	Green, Fla.	Morrison, N. C.	Schuettz, Ill.
Butler, N. Y.	Hagen, Minn.	Mruk, N. Y.	Smith, Maine
Canfield, N. J.	Hart, N. J.	Myers, Pa.	Smith, W. Va.
CARTER, Calif.	Hoch, Pa.	Norman, Wash.	Snyder, Pa.
Celler, N. Y.	HOLIFIELD, Calif.	Norton, N. J.	Somers, N. Y.
Coffee, Wash.	Hull, Wis.	O'Brien, Ill.	Spence, Ky.
Cole, Mo.	Jackson, Wash.	O'Brien, Mich.	Stevenson, Wis.
Crosser, Ohio	Kee, W. Va.	O'Connor, Mont.	Sullivan, Nev.
Cullen, N. Y.	Kelley, Pa.	O'Neal, Ky.	Troutman, Pa.
Curley, Mass.	Klein, N. Y.	O'Toole, N. Y.	VOORHIS, Calif.
D'Alesandro, Md.	Kunkel, Pa.	OUTLAND, Calif.	Weiss, Pa.
Dawson, Ill.	LaFollette, Ind.	Pittenger, Minn.	WELCH, Calif.
Day, Ill.	Lane, Mass.	Powers, N. J.	Wene, N. J.
Dickstein, N. Y.	Lemke, N. D.	Rabaut, Mich.	White, Idaho
Dilweg, Wis.	Lesinski, Mich.	Ramey, Ohio	Wolfenden, Pa.
Dingell, Mich.	Lewis, Ohio	Reed, Ill.	Wright, Pa.

### Paired FOR Sustaining the Veto:

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## Message of Federal Council of Churches

FULL employment is an unfinished business of the American people, declares the Federal Council of Churches in its annual Labor Sunday Message issued through the Department of the Church and Social Service.

Pointing out that war-stimulated employment is "artificial and transitory," the Message urges government, management, labor and the Church to consider full employment as a prior claim in planning for post-war reorganization of our national economy. "Maximum production and maximum employment will be required in the post-war world as safeguards against the injustice and frustration which breed racial tensions and social desperation."

Stressing the necessity of building an economy "based not only on full production but upon adequate distribution," the Message commends the co-operative movement as an important contribution toward this end "because of its potentialities both for better domestic distribution and for peaceful world trade."

### Must Bring Vision and Purpose

The Message expresses the conviction that labor, along with other groups, must bring vision and purpose to America's role in fashioning international political and economic institutions designed to assure a world ordered by law and in the interest of peace and justice. "It is encouraging," the Message continues, "that organized labor here and abroad gives evidence that it is preparing to take its part in behalf of justice and brotherhood in post-war international reconstruction not only for itself but for the nation and for the world as well."

Cautioning organized labor to be ever alert to its own shortcomings, the Message declares that any racial discrimination or undemocratic procedures, even in exceptional cases, "become seeds of destruction not only within the labor movement itself, but within the national community as well." At the same time, it warned church people to "discount reports that treat with silence the good in the organized labor movement, but give exaggerated emphasis to its shortcomings."

### Basic Ideals and Objectives

The basic ideals and objectives of the labor movement are in principle closely akin to many of the social purposes of the Church, the Message declares, and added: "That these ideals and objectives are compromised at times by labor is unhappily characteristic of the cleavage between profession and the practice of all institutions and organizations, the Christian Church itself not excepted."

In conclusion, the Message declares that "a labor movement, strong in numbers, and in active co-operation with management, agriculture and government, is a social necessity in order to sustain democracy on the home front, make it effective in the world conflict, and aid its extension in the post-war world."

### DIRECTOR OF U. S. WOMEN'S BUREAU

When the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor was made a permanent agency by act of Congress, President Woodrow Wilson appointed Mary Anderson its director. Thus for the first time in history a labor woman became head of a bureau in the executive department of the United States government. And for a quarter of a century Miss Anderson has headed that agency.

### WORKERS REBUILDING STALINGRAD

Stalingrad workers—contributing two or three hours of their time daily after the completion of their normal work shifts—have rebuilt more than 1000 one and two-story buildings in the war-ravaged Volga city, the Khabarovsk radio announced. The central waterworks have been restored, the broadcast said. Many streets have been paved, and street-car tracks are quickly being laid down.

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## The Beginning of Labor Day Observance

THOUGH now an old story to many members of the labor movement, the history of the inauguration of Labor Day should prove of informative value to the thousands of recruits in its ranks during the past year who may have shown little interest in the subject heretofore. Of course the day will not be observed generally as a holiday this year, as was the case last year, but such was not the primary intent of the proposal, and its original purpose will be carried out in future, once the nation's enemies have been crushed. History in connection with establishment of the holiday, briefly is as follows:

Early in May of 1882 the newly formed Central Labor Union of New York City was holding a meeting that would have been forgotten but for one piece of business transacted on that occasion. At that meeting Labor Day was born!

### Peter J. McGuire Was "Father"

Among those present was a man in his middle thirties, Peter J. McGuire. A native of New York City, he had gone to work in a dry goods store while still a child. Later he had been apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and at the age of twenty he had become a union member.

It was McGuire who sent out a call for a conference of representatives of the various scattered groups of organized carpenters of that day. This conference, staged at Chicago, established the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, now known as one of the largest and strongest of American trade unions.

McGuire had long thought that the workers of the nation made great contributions and that it was appropriate that a day should be set aside to honor "those who from rude nature have delved and carved all the comfort and grandeur we behold."

So, on the eighth day of May of the year 1882, he stood up before his fellow-delegates at the meeting of the Central Labor Union and proposed that one day in the year should be designated as a general holiday for the toiling millions. This day, he suggested, should be known as Labor Day. He urged that the first Monday in September be chosen as the date for the holiday.

### First Celebration Was in New York City

McGuire's idea was enthusiastically received, a committee was appointed on arrangement—and the first Labor Day celebration was held, with a parade up Broadway and Fifth avenue to Forty-second street and a picnic in Elm Park.

Two years and one month later the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor gave approval to observing the first Monday in September as Labor Day. During the next few years labor organizations caused the subject to be brought before state legislatures. Oregon enacted the first state law, in 1887, though the first Saturday in June was designated as the holiday, but in 1893 was changed to the September date.

Congress passed the law, making the holiday applicable in the federal governmental departments, in 1894, and it was signed by President Grover Cleveland. The pen used by the President was turned over to Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York, who had sponsored the bill in the House. He then sent the pen to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

By 1923 everyone of the forty-eight states and the territories and insular possessions had adopted a Labor Day law, the roll being completed by an enactment in Wyoming in that year.

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## The Sweetheart of "Old Hickory"

RACHEL DONELSON JACKSON, wife of the man who won the Battle of New Orleans and later smashed the bank monopoly of his day, never lived in the White House. She died about a month after her husband's election in November of 1828.

That was a bitter campaign. The vile attacks made on Mrs. Jackson by the old soldier's political foes embittered him for the rest of his life. He felt the libels hastened his dear one's death.

The story back of the attacks is a strange one. In her youth, Rachel married a worthless fellow in Virginia. She was forced to leave him and went to live with her people in Tennessee. There she met Jackson. Eventually she arranged to get a divorce and believed the necessary decree was entered in the Virginia courts. Convinced she was free, she married Jackson.

When they discovered that, because of a technicality, she was still the legal wife of the Virginian, they separated until the divorce was made binding. Then they were married again.

There was no attempt to conceal the facts, but Jackson's enemies conducted a persistent "whispering campaign." "Old Hickory" fought one famous duel over the affair. He was desperately wounded, but got his man.

When Jackson made a bid for the presidency, the falsehood was circulated all over the country. Rachel, who worshiped her fighting husband, discovered what was going on and suffered intensely.

Because she never lived in the White House, her portrait did not appear in that famous home of the Presidents with those of other "First Ladies." Tennessee felt this was an injustice and recently had her picture painted and presented it to the federal government, and it now hangs on the wall of the executive mansion.

### NEW MEXICAN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

A new million-dollar hospital for children was recently opened in Mexico City which will be one of the world's finest. It will provide beds for 550 patients and has the last word in modern equipment of every kind. Mexico has not a few excellent hospitals, the press report continues, but of two great institutions the country has been especially proud, the Military and Railway Hospitals. Now there are three. The Children's Hospital was a federal government project, originally planned in 1933 when Don Abelardo L. Rodriguez was President, and pushed forward by successive chief magistrates.

### COLLEGIATE COURSE STILL DUE

A denizen of the hills, who was appearing as a witness in a lawsuit, was being questioned as to his educational qualifications by the plaintiff's lawyer. "Can you write?" asked the lawyer. "Nope." "Can you read?" "Wa'al, I kin read figgers pretty well, but I don't do so good with writin'." "How is that?" "Wa'al, take these here signs along the road when I want to go somewhere; I kin read how fur, but not whurto."

"Henry II, James I, Cromwell and the Long Parliament had the power to give and grant Irish lands, but will anyone contend they had the right?"—*Henry George.*

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**Printers' Experience from Shorter Hours**

OME years ago a writer in a popular magazine which is not now being published reviewed the progress made by the International Typographical union in reducing the working hours of its members and noted the steady increase in the average age at death which followed the decrease in working hours. He concluded that union printers were taking hours of labor away from the employers and adding them on to their lives. It is interesting to review briefly what has happened in that respect:

According to the records of the New York Typographical Society, an incorporated sick benefit association which began business in New York City in 1818, printers in 1850 worked twelve hours per day and their average age at death was 28 years. In 1850, New York Typographical Union was founded, with Horace Greeley as its first president. The union cut the working hours to eleven and by 1868 printers were dying at the average age of 35.

By 1893 the working hours had been reduced to ten and printers were living to the ripe old age of 38.78 years.

**After Six Years Under Nine-Hour Day**

In 1905, after nearly six years of the nine-hour day, the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union reported death benefits had been paid that year for 567 members who died at the average age of 46.48 years.

In 1920, after fourteen years of the eight-hour day, which became effective in 1906, the average age at death of union printers was 53.17 years.

In 1920, after fourteen years of the forty-four-hour week, the average age at death was 61.10 years.

In 1942, after nearly ten years of the forty-hour week, the average age at death was 64.87 years.

The boy of 1850 started to learn the printing trade at fourteen years of age and died at 28. At twelve hours per day he gave 50,400 hours of labor to his employer—and then he died. The boy of 1942 starts his trade at 16 and may look forward to giving 49 years of production before he dies at 65. At 40 hours per week, with two weeks' vacation with pay, the employer gets 98,000 hours of labor. In cutting the hours from 72 to 40 per week, the printer has gained 37 years of life for himself. Society has gained an increase of 47,600 hours of production from each 80,000 union printers.

**Win Two Memorable Battles**

Union printers are not the only American citizens who may today look forward to a greater expectation of life than twenty-five years ago. Nearly all classes of American citizens are showing a materially increased expectation of life by reason of the shorter working hours and better working conditions they are now enjoying. But the International Typographical Union may reasonably claim credit for being in the forefront of the battle to decrease working hours and improve working conditions. Our union led the fight for the eight-hour day in 1905. We won it at the cost of the greatest outlay for strike benefits which had ever been incurred by an international labor union up to that time. Again in 1921 we bore the brunt of attack by nation-wide open shop interests in an effort to prevent our inauguration of the forty-four-hour week. The struggle lasted more than two years and cost our members more

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than \$16,000,000—but we got the forty-four-hour week. Because we got it, other unions were able to establish shorter hours also and presently other groups of citizens began to enjoy shorter working hours.

The steady improvement in mortality experience of our union even in recent years is notable. In 1938 concrete records of the number of members at each age and the number of deaths at each age since 1931 were available. Applying that experience to the membership of 1938, the total number of deaths for the year ending June 20, 1939, was estimated at 1,374. The actual number of deaths was only 1,300. In 1940 the actual number of deaths was 76 less than the experience of previous years indicate would take place. In 1941 the actual number of deaths was 55 less than the expected. In the year ending May 20, 1942, a total of 1,430 deaths were to be expected, based upon our experience of the last ten years. Only 1,253 deaths actually took place. In only four years a total of 382 members have survived who under the previous experience would have been expected to die some time in the four preceding years.

When some critics of the American labor movement inquire cynically as to what printers have done with the extra hours they have gained for themselves by reducing the work-week, union printers may confidently tell them:

"We have added them on to our lives."—International Typographical Union *Journal*.

#### Favors Chinese Exclusion Law

The Washington Post screams that those who oppose the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act are aiding Japanese propaganda. It holds that the American Federation of Labor and the Veterans of Foreign Wars are the ringleaders in this nefarious work.

It would be difficult for any man in his right senses to imagine either organization assisting the enemy in any way.

The Post says that unless we change our immigration policy, the Chinese will be deeply offended, feeling we regard them as an inferior people. Of course, there is nothing to that. The Chinese know that at this moment thousands of American boys are fighting to the death in order to insure the independence of China. We wouldn't sacrifice our own flesh and blood for a people we did not admire and respect.

The Exclusion Act is based on a sound principle and should be retained. We have enough racial problems now, heaven knows, without inviting more.—*Labor*, Washington, D. C.

#### UNION LABEL CIGARETTES TO OVERSEAS FORCES

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, reported to the recent meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor that unions affiliated with the A.F.L. had purchased and sent 166,000,000 union-label cigarettes abroad to be distributed free of charge to members of the armed forces serving overseas.

"One's actions can be condemned, one's culpability fixed, only by standards prevailing at the time. Loyalty to something that does not exist at one time should not be judged by the loyalty due when the something comes into existence."—H. E. Chambers.

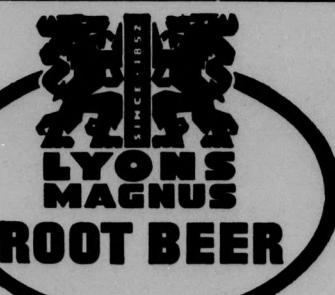
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Chief of Military Intelligence, U. S. Army

I F YOU are a worker in a war plant, you are a trusted partner of our armed forces. In your work you come into daily contact with much information that Hitler and Hirohito would like to have, information they would like to use to aid them in attacking our country, our homes, our farms, our families and ourselves.

None of you would knowingly give away to the enemy any of the information you have gained through your work. The number of traitors in our midst is very small, yet every day on buses, on trains, in bars and even in the parlors of our homes information of the utmost value is being communicated to enemy agents by some of us who don't mean to tell.

No scrap of military data is too insignificant to help the Axis. By putting together a large number of seemingly harmless bits of information, gathered from many sources, our enemies may forecast with surprising accuracy a movement that was intended to catch them off guard. The price of careless talk that comes to the enemy in this way is paid in the blood of American soldiers. That is why it is so essential for all of us to keep our mouths shut about military business.

Conceit is probably the biggest single cause of leakage of military information. All of us like to feel we are big shots. We want to impress those around us with the importance of our jobs. We want them to get the idea we are "in on the know." That is human and it is all right as long as we don't gamble with other people's lives by giving away secrets about war production or military shipments.

No one is easier to pump than the man who is handing out "a line." All anyone has to do is to pretend to disbelieve him and he gets so indignant that he lets down the floodgates and spills everything he knows. Or one can pretend to be lost in admiration of him and the braggart will get so puffed up with his own importance that he will keep on talking until he has talked himself dry.

A lot of well-meaning people these days are worried about what their neighbors think of their contribution to the war effort. They are afraid others may get the idea they are slackers or are doing something relatively unimportant. As a result they talk a lot about their work in order to convince people

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they are really doing their bit, and if they are on anything secret they talk about it all the more.

Most of us think we are pretty good judges of character and that makes us excessively prone to trust the people with whom we come in contact, even when we don't know them very well. We forget that an enemy agent if he is to be successful and avoid a firing squad must be such a convincing person that no one suspects him. In other words, he will probably look like a typical American with an honest face and he is likely to know as much about the Yankees or the Brooklyn Dodgers as you do.

By keeping what you know about production rates, production methods and secret weapons to yourself, you will be doing your Army a great service. We know we can count on you.

### Honor Memory of Late Oregon Labor Official

A Liberty ship to honor the memory of the late Ben T. Osborne by bearing his name will be launched at the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation yard at Portland on Wednesday of next week. The ceremony will be in charge of the Oregon State Federation of Labor.

Ben T. Osborne, at the time of his death in September, 1938, was executive secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor, a position he had held for more than twelve years. He was a member of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, and for a number of years served as a vice-president of the international organization during and following the first World War.

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By CARLTON FITCHETT, in the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer"

THE mail man goes his daily rounds: he's "tops" with all his neighbors. He gains in weight some thirty pounds each time he starts his labors. He fills a most important role in city, state and nation, and every Sunday takes a stroll by way of recreation.

In rain and gales, when winter snows clamp on their icy fetters, upon his daily missions goes this worthy man of letters. In heat waves he is hot indeed; in wintry blasts he shivers, and seldom gets the time to read the postcards he delivers.

When sunbaked pavements turn to "goo" or when it's down to zero, the mail he carries must go through, which stamps him as a hero. He brings bad news or words of cheer, the bumps of life to soften, and postcards wishing you were here (but glad you're not, most often!).

The newly canceled mail he thumbs before he leaves the station. (Since we're at war, when summer comes, they'll cancel his vacation!) No corns or bunions make him cross; he's not a fretful squawker, but strains his arches for his boss because his name is Walker!

**Denounces Riots as "National Disgrace"**

Civil violence, race riots and insidious campaigns against minority groups are a national disgrace and a reflection upon all Americans, J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I. director, told the annual convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Detroit recently.

Hoover called upon police officers to recognize their responsibility for law enforcement and to adopt vigorous, prompt and firm measures to restore peace in the case of such outbreaks. Such disturbances, he said, are "a national disgrace and a reflection upon all Americans that altercations between individuals can touch off community-wide conflagrations, which are often seized upon, by young teen-age hoodlums, of both sexes, to indulge in depredations of all kinds against property and persons."

**BREAKING THE RESOUNDING SILENCE**

Once when Herbert S. Hadley was governor of Missouri he spoke at an Old Settlers' reunion at Cassville, in that state. Among other things, he remarked upon the surprising fact that he was the first Republican governor in Missouri in forty years. He paused a moment to let that soak in, whereupon a bearded old codger down front piped up: "Well, that's enough, ain't it?"

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## Transportation Employees Advised to Stay On Job

Railroad men, truck drivers, transit workers and others engaged in the transportation business should stay on their jobs pending "their turn" in choice by the Selective Service System, it was stated officially last Thursday.

"Transportation is a vital war industry and transportation needs workers," it was declared in Washington, D. C., by Otto S. Beyer, director of the division of transport personnel of the Office of Defense Transportation.

### Misinterpret New Regulation

Clarifying the position of an estimated 2,700,000 American transport workers with regard to the War Manpower Commission's recently published list of 149 "critical occupations," Beyer declared, "if you are a transportation worker and if you are working at your highest skill, do not transfer. Stay on your essential job."

"Many transportation employers and employees appear to be misinterpreting these new regulations and there is a fairly widespread notion that this new list of critical occupations replaces the national list of essential activities and occupations.

### An Unwarranted Conclusion

"This conclusion is entirely unwarranted and is contrary to the provisions and purposes of the new manpower regulations. Mr. McNutt, in releasing the "critical list," stated emphatically the new list does not displace the existing essential catalogue of activities and occupations.

"The national list of essential activities and occupations is still in effect and carries with it the same manpower rights and protection as before. This list includes essential occupations in railroad services, over-the-road trucking, intercity bus, water, air, and local transit activities, storage, pipelines and a number of related services. In addition, the list includes the repair and maintenance of automotive vehicles.

### Listed in Bulletins

These transportation and repair service activities together with their essential occupations are specifically listed in Activity and Occupation Bulletins Nos. 26 and 31 of the W.M.C.-Selective Service System.

"All activities and occupations listed in these bulletins are still designated as essential. The new list of critical occupations does not alter this essential list in any way and all offices of the selective service system and the War Manpower Commission have received instructions to this effect."



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## Heller Committee Offers Budgets on Living Costs

[EDITOR'S NOTE—The following are press releases from the University of California in reference to the "budget" reports on living costs prepared by the Heller Committee, which has a recognized standing in its particular field of activity. They are here given merely as informative, and readers are left to draw their own conclusions from the statements made, or after obtaining a copy of the budget for examination in detail.]

### For the Wage Earner

The average California wage earner's family can maintain an adequate and healthful living standard, meet its taxes and purchase its 10 per cent of War Bonds, if it can find \$191.79 per year from the earnings of other members of the family aside from the father's. This should not be difficult when summer harvest work by school children and part-time workers is in such demand, according to the budget report of the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, on the Berkeley campus of the University of California. For the three years ending 1941, the average budget of the wage earner was \$2317.99. Increasing this by 20 per cent, the index of the change from those years to September, 1942, when living costs and wages were frozen by the O.P.A., he would have an income of \$2800.

### "Adequate and Healthful"

However, the budget which the committee describes as adequate and healthful, totals \$2991.79, in spite of the fact that emergency economies are made. Taxes, it is pointed out, for this wage earner, his wife, and two children, will be \$334.23 and his War Bond purchases \$300, leaving him \$2357 for living expenses. These are divided thus: food \$916.85, clothing \$256.67, housing \$408, house operation \$115.97, furnishings \$15.75, and miscellaneous \$644.32. In this last item are included automobile upkeep, medical care, life insurance, recreation, charity, etc.

The committee's report goes into the budget in great detail, explaining each item fully. Copies, which include the budget of the executive and the white collar worker, may be obtained from the University Press for 85 cents.

### Single Working Woman

[The press release in reference to the committee's report on the single working woman's budget states as follows:]

It will cost the single working woman \$1497.60 as a minimum for healthful and adequate living. In the three years, 1939-41, the average cost was \$1113.42; if this is taken as the base income and increased by the rate of increase in the cost of living index from those dates to September, 1942, contemplated in the wage formula of 20 per cent, the income figure would be \$1350. Consequently, with increased taxes, and despite economies figured at the maximum, there would be a deficit of \$147.60.

The budget, it is stated, indicates possible retrenchments in consumption in order to pay taxes,

(Continued on Next Page)

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**Budgets on Living Costs**

(Continued from the Preceding Page)

invest in War Bonds, and still remain within the income limits set by the "freezing" order of October.

It is pointed out that this program is not entirely feasible, because it assumes that the single working woman's peace-time standard had sufficient slack to pay taxes, invest 10 per cent in War Bonds, and still leave enough to cover cost of essentials at prices prevailing in March, 1943.

The wartime budget includes \$239.20 for taxes, \$62.50 for purchases of War Bonds, leaving \$1195.81 for consumption items. These are tabulated as follows: room and board \$782.93, clothing \$149.90, and miscellaneous \$262.98. The last item includes these provisions: medical and dental care \$44.51, care of the person \$29.66, recreation \$57.15, cigarettes, candy, etc., \$24, association dues \$19.52, church and charity \$11, gifts \$7.72, stationery and postage \$3.02, incidentals \$9.14. Savings are diverted to purchase of War Bonds.

**United States of the World**

(From the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, "Tribune")

World brotherhood isn't a crop that grows fast. Jesus Christ promoted that idea, planted the seed, two thousand years ago, and it has been growing steadily, if slowly, ever since; but it isn't ripe yet. In truth, it seems to be in the unripest condition of its entire growing period.

This United States of the World idea, if forced, is just going to make a mess of things and nothing more.

And it is going to make a bigger sucker of Uncle Sam than he has ever been before—which would be going pretty far. It is going to mean, if we aren't careful, that one of these days this nation will find itself obligated, practically single-handed, to reconstruct the world, to police the world, to feed the world, to finance the world.

All of us want world-wide peace; we'd give our shirts, if necessary, to see it brought about; but some of us just don't relish the idea of killing ourselves trying to do something that simply can't be done in our generation.

**CANADA'S LIVING COSTS**

The Brookings Institute, a privately funded research group, reported this week that Canada's anti-inflation program has held the living cost increase to 17 per cent, compared with a 28 per cent rise for Britain and 26 per cent for the United States. These figures were for the three and a half years since the war started, in September, 1939.



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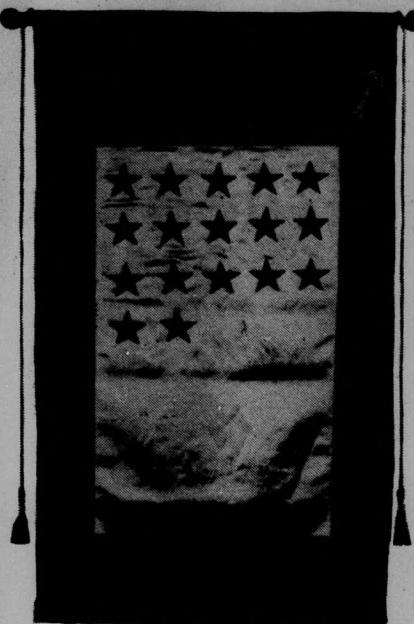
**THE EXAMINER**

**WOMEN IN STEEL PLANTS**

Almost 37,000 women are at work in steel plants in addition to the 27,000 employed in the offices of steel companies, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute, which says that women now account for one-tenth of the industry's employees.

**MINERS STRIKE FOR DOCTORS**

Because three of the four physicians at Stellarton, Nova Scotia, had left to attend a course at an army reserve camp, 1200 coal miners went on strike recently. Ottawa authorities said the doctors were taking the army course voluntarily.

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**Labor in France Seen  
As Waiting to Fight Back**

Since its inception the French labor movement has been singled out by the diversity of its ideas which was good. On the other hand, it consisted of a multitude of rivaling and conflicting organizations. Shortly after the first World War a certain measure of unification was achieved. But the most harmful split came after the war—the split between the Socialists and the Communists.

The French unions ("syndicates") were not, of course, as closely linked with the Socialist party as the so-called "Free" unions in other European countries. But in France the Communists succeeded in splitting not only the Socialist party but also the "Free" unions, namely the C.G.T. (Confederation General de Travail—General Confederation of Labor). Rather ironically they called the association of their unions "United Confederation of Labor (C.G.T.U.). The Catholic unions presented a third group.

**Former Membership Rolls**

On January 1, 1934, the membership of these three unions was as follows: "Free" unions (C.G.T.), 891,922; Communist unions (C.G.T.U.), 320,000; Catholic unions, 155,000.

The total of 1,365,000 union members was rather small for a democratic country with a population of 40,000,000. But the situation was still less favorable because these figures also included the white-collar organizations, which are not included in the statistics of workers' unions in other European countries. A very important part of the membership of the C.G.T. included the organization of teachers and civil servants.

**"Popular Front" Regime**

Strongly impressed by the victory of National Socialism in Germany and by the activity of Facist groups in France itself, French labor demanded unification. In 1935 the fusion of Socialist and Communist unions was prepared. The Social and Radical Socialists (a democratic party of the middle classes and peasants) formed the "Popular Front" which in May, 1936, won great electoral victories. A new Government headed by the French Socialist leader, Leon Blum, carried out important social reforms, and helped the unions to obtain essential improvements in wages and working conditions. The unions also enormously increased their membership. By the end of 1936 the "Free" unions claimed nearly five million members. However, the number of regular dues-paying unionists probably never exceeded three million.

**Communistic Intrigue**

There was unfortunately no real unity. Inside the unified trade unions the Communists continued their demagogic and managed to force the Socialists out of all the important positions in the local organizations. An inevitable social reaction followed. The enthusiasm of the working masses turned into disillusionment. But the real catastrophe came in August, 1939, with the conclusion of the German-Russian pact. This was the latest and most terrible split. The great body of Communists obeyed the new defeatist orders and practically helped the enemy. Many even sabotaged war production. The collapse of the formerly unified trade unions was inevitable.

On January 1, 1939, the C.G.T. claimed a mem-  
(Continued on Next Page)

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**Labor In France**  
*(Continued from the Preceding Page)*  
 bership of 3,500,000, which undoubtedly was exaggerated. On January 1, 1940, it could not claim more than 800,000. On the other hand, the Catholic unions which on January 1, 1939, had 488,000 members remained relatively intact.

**Confusion Followed Armistice**

Great confusion followed the signing of the armistice. The Communists until June 22, 1941, continued their policy of assailing "British imperialism" and demanded the punishment of French statesmen "responsible for the war." Many labor leaders collaborated with the Vichy government and even with the Germans. Some were traitors; some thought they could somehow alleviate the fate of French workers.

They understand now their tragic mistake. The national federations of the unions were dissolved and the local unions transformed into consulting organs of the administration.

"But there is no more freedom-loving people than the French," declares the American Labor Conference on International Affairs. "From reliable reports we learn that the workers are playing an increasingly important role in the French underground movement. There is now an 'illegal' C.G.T. and an 'illegal' center of Catholic unionism. Both are waging an internal war for the liberation of France and the restitution of democracy. Above all, they are preparing themselves for the decisive struggle of the future. And they are waiting. They are waiting impatiently for the invasion of their country by Allied troops—for the French workers are our true and devoted allies."

**Women in Petroleum Refineries**

About 10,000 women are employed in all types of work in petroleum refineries in the United States, and many more will be hired before the war is over, Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War Ralph K. Davis declared.

Urging U. S. refiners to keep up their production of petroleum products by hiring women to supplant the men who are called to the armed forces, Mr. Davis said:

"Experience has shown that woman can do and are doing excellent work in refineries throughout the country. Despite the fact that the petroleum industry is losing many skilled workers to the draft and to other types of employment, it is essential that there shall be no reduction in the processing of petroleum products because of lack of manpower. A number of refineries already are employing women in all parts of their plants, and the results have been gratifying. As the war continues, more and more plants will find it necessary to train women to tasks that have heretofore been considered possible only for men to do."

When the German press announced the fall of Stalingrad a rumor was started in Prague according to which the German translation of the name of that Russian city will be "Deutschengrab" (Germans' grave).

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## Meany Challenges Groups Trying to Destroy Unions

The American Federation of Labor accepts the challenge of the "reactionaries" who are attempting to forge shackles for the trade union movement while workers are concentrating patriotically upon the paramount job of the day, the production of the maximum possible quantity of war equipment for our fighting men, Secretary-Treasurer George Meany told a cheering assemblage of 1000 delegates at the recent annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor.

"We knew that we would have to meet an organized, vicious attempt not only to take away labor's gains achieved after hard struggles over a long period of years, but an organized, vicious attempt to destroy trade unionism itself," Meany said. "We accept the challenge of the reactionaries. We accept the challenge of those who are attempting to discredit labor. We are ready to fight and we are going to fight."

### No Soldier-Labor "Wedge"

Alluding to the anti-labor effort to drive a wedge between the soldiers and the wage-earners on the home front, the A.F.L. official said that the enemies of labor will not succeed in this activity because the soldiers are themselves workers who are temporarily in uniform fighting for their country. Of these fighting workers, he pointed out, more than two million actually hold trade union cards themselves. "These are the boys whom the reactionaries are trying to divide from the labor movement," said Meany. "Well, that is just not going to happen."

Recalling that organized labor has been attacked for failing to keep its pledge of no strikes 100 per cent, Meany acknowledged that the no-strike record has not been absolutely perfect. He said the record has been only 99.5 per cent perfect and then defied anyone to show where price control, rationing, manpower and other home-front undertakings have been handled with anything like the approach to perfection of labor's adherence to the no-strike pledge.

### Production Achievements

Secretary Meany cited the phenomenal wartime production achievements of American labor but added that, while organized labor has every right to take great pride in the production records it has established, there is no room for complacency or over-confidence. Peak production has not yet been attained, he said, and it will not be attained until the early months of 1944.

Much of the speech was devoted to the problems of post-war reconstruction. "We refuse to accept the theory that there must be a major depression after the war," Meany said. "Democracy accepted the challenge of war hurled down to us by our enemies. It must accept also the challenge of peace. Co-operation of government, industry and labor, which has brought jobs for all in war, can also bring jobs for all in peace."

As measures for providing full employment after the war, the speaker urged a comprehensive low-cost housing program, a public works program and gov-

(Continued on Next Page)

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**Challenge by Meany**

(Continued from the Preceding Page)

overnment co-operation in speedy re-conversion of private industry from war to peace production when the war ends. In addition, he said the American Federation of Labor will fight for the enactment of the recently introduced Wagner-Murray-Dingell Social Security bill and the expansion and improvement of high work and living standards.

The record of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in New York during the war emergency was hailed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey. "We can all take particularly great pride in the fact that there have been no industrial strikes of any moment in the State of New York," Governor Dewey said to the convention delegates.

**Headquarters of B.S.E.I.U. Locals**

George Hardy, recording secretary of Building Service Employees No. 87, makes announcement that the following organizations are now located at 109 Golden Gate avenue, all of which are affiliated with the Building Service Employees International Union:

Theater and Amusement Janitors No. 9; Apartment House Managers and Superintendents No. 93; Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117; Building Service Employees No. 87; Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250; Practical Nurses No. 267; Newspaper and Periodical Drivers and Helpers No. 921; California State Council of Building Service Employees, and the Bay District Joint Council of Building Service Employees No. 2.

**LABOR DAY TRAVEL LIMITATION**

Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, in a statement issued at Washington, called for rigid, voluntary curtailment of travel on trains and intercity buses over Labor Day week-end and on the days immediately preceding and following the holiday. "Passenger traffic on railroads and intercity buses normally hits one of the highest peaks of the year on the Labor Day week-end. This year, the restrictions on use of private automobiles make for a greatly increased potential demand on the public carriers for holiday passenger service. But the capacity of railroads and buses to meet any extra holiday demand is now severely restricted," Eastman said.

**BRITISH SLOWDOWN ON MUNITIONS**

A recent news story from London states that a slowing down in the production of many munitions in order to increase further the production of ships and "above all, aircraft," has been announced by Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of Production, in a radio broadcast. "Our armies now have munitions in abundance," he explained, "so we can now concentrate on other fields." The news dispatch did not explain whether the contemplated ships and aircraft construction is to be in the war or peace-time categories.

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San Francisco

## THE CLIPPER SHIPS

By INA DRAKE SWEET

'Tis of Clipper Ships of yester-years  
The bard would sing today—  
Of the roving, merry crews of auld lang syne—  
When they spread white wings—at break o' day—  
To Heaven's fair winds and sailed,  
To the glory and the glamour of the seas.

When we read of California's shores,  
Her golden scroll reveals  
All the story and the romance of the years,  
When the Clipper fleet—at break o' day—  
Sailed before the freshening breeze,  
To the glory and the glamour of the seas.

Old "Argonaut," the "Dashing Wave,"  
The "Glory of the Seas"—  
All, all bring memories dear of yester-days,  
When the "Sovereign Seas," at break o' day—  
Sailed before the freshening breeze,  
To the glory and the glamour of the seas.

From East, from West they sped away,  
To ports in far-off climes,  
Seeking treasure and the romance of the years—  
When adventurous "Forty-Niner" cried:  
"We sail! at break o' day—  
To the glory and the glamour of the seas."

### L'ENVOI

Gone alas! the Fleet is scattered—  
Moan, moan for yester-years—  
When the Clipper Fleet with captains brave and crew,  
Stood out to sea—at break o' day—  
And forever sailed away—  
To the glory and the glamour of the seas.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The author of the above is a member of San Francisco Typographical Union, and in the course of her employment has developed a "hobby" for poetry and song writing, which has received prominent recognition. In "The Clipper Ships" is recalled the days of the 49-ers, when the vessels' masters vied for record time to reach the "Land of Gold," and woven into the verses are the names of some of the most famous of those ships.]

## 65,000,00 Employed in U. S.

Employment in the United States totaled 63,500,000 at the end of June, a figure "well above earlier estimates of the total manpower required to meet production goals for the home and fighting fronts," the National Industrial Conference Board reports.

The board, private research organization supported by employers, says that nearly 1,100,000 persons were drawn into agriculture, the military forces and civilian production lines. It is further stated that because agriculture, the armed services and munitions industries are levying upon an already depleted manpower reserve, "the labor supply situation has become a national problem of first-rate importance."

"Estimates by manpower authorities for the coming twelve months reveal that an additional 3,600,000 recruits must be found to satisfy the needs of the armed forces and the munitions industries," the board points out.

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## Pioneer Union Member Of West Is Local Visitor

J. C. Murphy, union machinist employed in the railroad shops at La Grande, Ore., was a caller at the LABOR CLARION office last Friday. His recital of experiences and activities over an extended period revealed him as a veteran in the labor movement and with a wide acquaintance in the western area. He had come to San Francisco for a visit with his son, Eugene Murphy of 301 Faxon avenue, a member of the Fire Department and a former employee of the Municipal Railway.

The father not only has been in the thick of union affairs, but evidently knows his way around in governmental matters and how to take care of situations that arise in the course of dealings with civic officialdom. He recited several of his experiences in such capacity, meanwhile evidencing his faith in that attitude of union labor which relies on its own strength and resources rather than leaning upon those of others.

### Pioneered in Union Organization

Mr. Murphy has in his career been miner and machinist, and knows what it is to take the bitter with the sweet—having been in a specially selected spot at the top of a corporation "black list," and eventually coming back into his own after having remained faithful to the cause of union organization.

He was a leader in establishing the United Mine Workers' local at Chestnut, Mont., in 1904, and became its secretary. Five years later found him among the machinists in organizing that craft into Lodge 100 at Deer Lodge, in the same state. In 1918 he again was pioneering in organizing Machinists' Lodge 1233 at La Grande. And he was one of the participants at St. Paul, in 1907, then hailing from Lodge 287 of Great Falls, Mont., when the first nine-hour-day agreement was reached with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads.

### "Those Were the Days"

Mr. Murphy was a Montana resident in the historic days of Clark, Daly and Heinze and could verify some of the happenings of that rip-roaring era which often have been related, and which to the "tenderfoot" seem imaginative on first being heard. They range from multiple voting by individuals to the sale of street railway systems, and though not exactly original with that state, still seem more spectacular in the telling.

The visitor expected to return to La Grande this week, but was hoping prior to his departure to be able to present to local industrialists the merits of a process in which he is interested for extracting the numerous elements of coal.

### DANISH SPEAKER SARCASTIC

A speaker at a meeting in Copenhagen relieved himself of the following: "There's one thing I must say: If it had been the Lord's intention that the Germans ought to run the world, then He would have provided them with enough brains for it."

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## Uncle Sam Can Whip 'Em All Except the Bootleggers

By CHARLES M. KELLEY, in "Labor"

Uncle Sam can whip the greatest military powers in the world, but meets his match when pitted against his immemorial enemy—the bootlegger.

Were it not for this "big, bad wolf," the American housewife this very minute might run around to the corner grocery and purchase a bag of sugar without exchanging a ration coupon for it.

It is solely because of the bootlegger that sugar has not been dropped from the ration list. If restrictions were removed, government officials say, unlimited quantities of sugar would be converted into "moonshine."

Too much sugar is already going in that direction, officials admit. Bootlegging has again become a major problem; not as large yet as during prohibition days, but becoming more formidable day by day.

Some idea of the extent of the illicit liquor business was disclosed recently by Damon Runyon, one of the nation's great reporters and one of the few newspaper columnists worth reading.

Declaring the "black market" in whiskey to be "the biggest racket since the palmiest days of prohibition," Runyon estimated its profits since the war began at between \$300,000,000 and \$500,000,000. This covers only whiskey legitimately manufactured and sold at higher than legal prices. The income of the "moonshine" end of the traffic makes that figure look like chicken feed.

Government agents recently rounded up a ring in Philadelphia which is charged with having diverted "hundreds of tons" of sugar into bootleg channels. The gang is also accused of forging ration coupons and with having purchased thousands of coupons from crooked rationing officials.

Of course, Washington officials deplore all this, but up to date they haven't done anything worthwhile to stop it.

### On Cross-Traffic Law Observance

Maybe it's the hurry of wartimes that's presently causing a large number of automobile drivers on arterial streets to ignore the law governing cross-traffic.

In any event that is what's happening, and thereby creating either loss of time, accidents, or both, according to a report by the California State Automobile Association.

Studies on traffic conditions by the Association's public safety department show that motorists on boulevards and arterial streets are failing to observe the law which gives cross-traffic a right to proceed after first stopping and giving way to cars already in the intersection, or so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.

From the standpoint of manpower conservation in curtailing traffic accidents, and in motor vehicle conservation by decreasing collisions, the Association urges drivers on arterial streets to observe the cross-traffic law in the interests of safe, patriotic driving.

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## Labor Day Celebration in San Francisco Thirty-six Years Age—Michael Casey Grand Marshal of Parade

In connection with the honor to be paid the late Michael Casey during this coming week, it is appropriate to recall that thirty-six years ago—September 2, 1907—Mr. Casey was grand marshal of the Labor Day parade participated in by unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council.

It was the year following the great fire which had laid waste the city except in the outlying residential districts. No parade had been held the previous year, as the conflagration had occurred in April and the observance of Labor Day by the Council had been confined to literary exercises held in the evening at a hall on Turk street.

### Parade Through Park

The parade which was marshalled by Michael Casey in 1907 was formed at the Baker Street entrance to Golden Gate Park and wended its way through the park to the Stadium, where the formal celebration, with literary exercises and athletic events, took place.

Will J. French of the Typographical Union was chairman of the Labor Day committee of arrangements and also was an aide to Grand Marshal Casey in the parade, the other aide being Fred Zimmerman of the Butchers' Union.

There were five divisions of marchers, and they were directed by division marshals and aides as follows:

*City Front Federation*—A. C. Holmes, Andrew Brandt, Robert Talfor, J. D. Talfor and George Comstock.

*Provision Trades Council*—J. E. Vera, Miss Edith Reynolds and M. E. Decker.

*Iron Trades Council*—J. W. Sweeney, Timothy A. Readon and William Clinton.

*Miscellaneous Unions Division*—J. J. Breslin, J. A. McPherson and M. A. Tobin.

*Allied Printing Trades Division*—Andrew J. Gallagher, Miss Annie Drollett and Frank Lightfoot.

### Literary and Athletic Program

Arriving at the Stadium, the parade counter-marched, and then disbanded. The then well known Schuppert's Band gave a concert, and the literary exercises followed. Committee Chairman French introduced Andrew J. Gallagher, president of the Labor Council, as Chairman of the Day, who in brief remarks mentioned the great strike of the 2100 street carmen on the United Railroads which had been carried on since May 5, and the lessons to be learned therefrom. President Gallagher then introduced ex-Congressman James G. Maguire of this city as Orator of the Day. Mr. Maguire also made reference to the local strike, and in the course of his address said:

"You cannot stay the [union] movement which is now agitating the civilized world upon this subject. If misguided wealth should succeed in destroying every labor union in the world tomorrow, its attempt to take advantage of unprotected labor would within six months be met with just as powerful resistance as now confronts it. You may keep the people of many succeeding generations in slavery or serfdom or under conditions of injustice, but you can never put them

back under such conditions when they have once tasted justice or a condition approximating justice."

In the athletic events of the day's program was included a baseball game between the printers and the cigar makers, which the smoke men won by a score of 17 to 2. The Typos, however, had some consolation from the parade feature of the celebration, as it was the first time their new banner had been used, and it was declared to have been the handsomest in the parade line. This elaborate and costly banner, ornamented with metal lettering, fringes, braid and cord, in gold, is now well known and immediately recognized, following its appearance in numerous parades in the intervening thirty-six years, and the more its trimmings yellow with age the more affectionately it is regarded by members of the local Typographical Union.

"Viewed in the most favorable light, in the Fascist legal organization the rank and file have no greater authority than do the animals in a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."—Prof. Gaetano Salvemini.

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**O**NLY a few of us can be on the scene to help war victims in all parts of the world. Yet most of us are there indirectly. Our contributions to the last fall War Chest appeal send aid to every corner of the globe. In China alone, War Chest dollars are aiding 50,000,000 homeless Chinese.

**Salt Lake Teamsters' New Home**

Joint Council of Teamsters No. 67, of Salt Lake City, dedicated its new building Wednesday evening with fitting ceremonies. Dave Beck, international representative for the Teamsters' Union in the eleven Western States, was the principal speaker.

The growth of the Teamsters' unions affiliated with Joint Council No. 67, which includes Utah and eastern Idaho, and its rapid expansion in every teaming craft were stressed by Beck in his talk to the big crowd of union members present at the dedication.

**MORE "EXPERTING" FOR JOBLESS**

According to an Associated Press dispatch Portland city officials state that a preliminary study for the post-war period indicated 90,000 persons, most of them shipyard workers, would be left unemployed in that area when hostilities end. City and county agencies said they would set aside \$100,000 to hire Robert Moses, New York City park commissioner, to plan a post-war public works program to take care of the unemployed.

War Labor Board now has some authority. If you don't believe it, ask Montgomery Ward.

**Permit More Vacation Pay  
Under Longer Work-Week**

Workers may get more vacation pay in plants where a longer work-week has been put into effect, the W.L.B. has announced.

Where an existing contract provides for one or two weeks' vacation with pay but does not specifically state the number of hours' pay each employee is to receive, and a new and longer work-week has been adopted since execution of the contract, the company may pay vacation allowance on the basis of the current work-week (excluding overtime) without seeking Board approval.

Where the contract specifically provides the number of hours' pay to be allowed, the Board may approve changes in such plans to relate the amount being paid to the revised work schedule. For example, where a vacation plan provided for 40 hours' vacation pay, the Board could approve an increase to 48 hours straight-time vacation pay in the event the employees now are working a regular 48-hour week.

**MANPOWER PROBLEM OF RAILROADS**

Mexican laborers at present working on western railroads in the United States show increasing dissatisfaction due to unbelievably low wages, poor food and housing, according to word from American railway labor circles to the International Transportation Federation. There have been sporadic strikes and many workers have already returned to Mexico. "This bears out what we expected," a spokesman of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees declared. "Bringing in Mexican workers will not solve the manpower problems of our railroads. The only real solution is to raise wages to decent levels. Then the railroads will be able to hire men and keep them."

**STARS IN "LABOR IN WAR" SHOW**

Scores of Broadway stars will participate in "Labor in the War," the pageant that the entertainment unions of the American Federation of Labor will present at Madison Square Garden, November 9, in a final drive to raise \$2,000,000 in New York City for the United Service Organizations and Allied war relief funds, it was announced by Bert Lytell, president of Actors' Equity Association.

**JUDGE I. L. HARRIS**

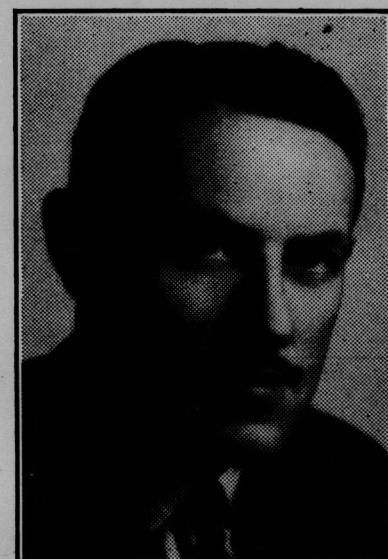
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**Chester R. MacPhee**  
**SUPERVISOR**

## President McFetridge of International Building Service Employees' Union in Local Conferences

William L. McFetridge, general president of the Building Service Employees' International Union, was a visitor in San Francisco and the Bay area for three days last week.

Arriving to discuss vital matters concerning the inclusion of all building service employees' unions under the master agreement of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee meeting, now concluded, in the Clift hotel, and to draft ways and means of taking up an appeal of the recent District Court of Appeals verdict against local bank janitors, the international official found his allotted time here to be all too short.

### Confers with East Bay Officials

A special dinner was given for President McFetridge at the Hotel Leamington in Oakland, attended by East Bay officers, and plans discussed to aid in building up the unions in that area were enthusiastically accepted by all present.

Near the conclusion of his brief stay in San Francisco, President McFetridge visited Senator John F. Shelley, and other prominent labor leaders. His deepest regrets were expressed over failure to get here in time to say "hello" to his good friend, John O'Connell, secretary of the Labor Council, before the latter had left for the well-earned vacation due him.

### Attends Meeting of No. 117

In the course of his stay, the general president found time to visit the regular meeting of Elevator Operators and Starters No. 117, an affiliate of the international, and declared himself as impressed with the spirit and enthusiasm shown by this active union.

## Labor Council Resolutions

The following resolutions were adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its meeting held last Friday evening, as referred to in the minutes of the Council appearing elsewhere in this issue:

### PLAN FOR SYMPHONY CONCERTS IN SMALLER CITIES

Whereas, The American Federation of Musicians has been requested by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to give symphony concerts, free of charge, to the people in smaller cities which have heretofore been denied the opportunity of hearing fine music, especially during wartime; and

Whereas, In response to this request President James C. Petrillo and the international executive board of the American Federation of Musicians have taken the preliminary steps to make this highly morale-building program possible; and

Whereas, The participation of San Francisco's publicly-supported and justly famed symphony orchestra in this program is of the highest value to the city, to industry and labor alike, at a crucial moment in the history of our country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council (A.F.L.) go on record as highly approving and endorsing this public-spirited endeavor on the part of the American Federation of Musicians, and inasmuch

Thirty-one new applicants were given the obligation of membership by President Frank D. Guzman of No. 117, who conducted the ceremony in his usual impressive manner. The visiting international officer addressed the members present, telling of the activities of various locals of Building Service Employees throughout the country, especially in relation to their efforts toward forwarding the war program. He complimented the officials, the executive board and the membership of No. 117 on their recent War Bond "Queen" contest, saying that the record sale of \$43,000,000 in bonds is certainly a tribute to this local.

### "Queen" Contestants Presented

At the completion of the regular business meeting, International Vice-President Charles Hardy spoke briefly, and introduced to President McFetridge five of the ten finalists in the Queen contest: Marie Drenchuk, Rose Spencer, Phyllis Kennedy, Maria Paisley and Buelah Lahman. Movies were then shown by W. Douglas Geldert, secretary of Local 18 in Oakland, who exhibited films he took at the celebration held at the close of the Queen contest, and newsreels of war action in Africa and Russia. The movies were greatly enjoyed by the members and guests. Following the films, refreshments were served.

Just prior to his departure from the city, President McFetridge announced that International Vice-President Charles Hardy would leave here shortly for the American Federation of Labor convention in Boston, and that he hoped the other officials would see that everything runs smoothly while Charley is absent.

as the benefits of these concerts will be of immeasurable publicity and advertising value to the whole community; and be it further

RESOLVED, That His Honor the Mayor, Angelo J. Rossi, and the Chief Administrative Officer, Thomas Brooks, be given copies of this resolution and be urged to support this great civic enterprise, both morally and materially, to the end that San Francisco will be a beneficiary of this worthwhile endeavor.

### U. S. MARINE CORPS WOMEN'S RESERVE

Whereas, The United States Marine Corps Women's Reserve is engaged in a recruiting program to fill its ranks in order to free the men for combat duty; and

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has been requested to lend its co-operation in furthering this recruiting program among our women members; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Labor Council heartily endorse the recruiting program of the United States Marine Corps Women's Reserve, and urges its affiliated unions who have eligible women within their membership to lend full co-operation by granting the courtesy of the floor to a speaker from the Women's Reserve and, also, by receiving and distributing informational material on the Women's Reserve to interested members.



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## S.F. Musicians' Labor Day Radio Offering

A special Labor Day musical radio program, featuring President John F. Shelley of the San Francisco Central Labor Council, has been arranged for Bay Area and California listeners by the Musicians' Union of San Francisco. Evidencing the growing co-operation of labor and management in a win-the-war spirit, the program has been made possible through the co-operation of Mr. John Elwood, manager of Station KPO of the National Broadcasting Company, who has allocated half an hour of valuable network time over KPO, replacing an important network hookup.

### Station KPO, at 6 P. M.

The Musician's Union Labor Day program will be heard by a wide audience from 6 to 6:30 p. m., Monday, September 6, over Station KPO (680 on your dial).

President Shelley will give labor's message on behalf of all the crafts in the American Federation of Labor in this area. President Elmer Hubbard of the San Francisco Musicians' Union will speak on behalf of this vigorous, forward-looking union.

The fine NBC orchestra will be augmented with extra musicians for this occasion. A feature of the broadcast will be the popular victory song, "You Can Defend America."

Seats will be available in the main auditorium of Radio City, located at O'Farrell and Taylor streets, for those who would like to be present. The Musi-

cians' Union will supply tickets for those interested, at no charge. Simply call the Musicians' Union (Prospect 8118) and ask the phone operator to put you in touch with an officer regarding seats for the broadcast Monday at 6 p. m. and he will connect you with the right party. A number of seats will be available at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council tonight (Friday).

### Statement by Musicians' Official

In announcing the broadcast, President Hubbard said: "The future of labor, not only while this war is in progress but in the post-war period as well, depends to a great extent on the development of a sounder and more enduring basis of relationship between management and labor. National unity still remains the biggest 'must' on the home front. The divisiveness that at present still exists in our midst has been brought about chiefly by forces at work within and without labor to accomplish this very purpose. We in labor have a responsibility among other things to see to it that this sort of opposition ceases to exist. The forces that set labor and management against one another, and brother against brother, in the labor movement are working overtime. We all have something in common in organized labor, and anything on which we are not in complete agreement among ourselves is always capable of being settled upon the basis of 'what's right' instead of 'who's right'."

Edward J. Barber, New York, president of the Barber Steamship Lines.

The W.L.B. said that Morgan and Oppenheim would serve as public members of the tri-partite panel which was formed by directive order of the board, July 8, to study and make recommendations to the W.L.B. on dispute cases and voluntary wage adjustment cases involving all personnel employed on all ships, including dry cargo, tankers, barges and tow-boats engaged in off-shore, coastwise, harbor, and inland waterways commerce.

Col. Charles Greening, inventor of 20-cent bombsight used in Tokyo raid, has been missing since July 17 in a raid over Italy.

## Appoint Panel to Adjust Shipping Labor Disputes

Headed by Prof. E. M. Morgan, acting dean of Harvard Law School, as chairman, a panel of six has been named by the War Labor Board to review disputes and voluntary wage adjustment cases involving merchant seamen and other shipping workers.

Others on the panel are Burton E. Oppenheim, deputy executive director of the W.L.B., vice-chairman of the panel; Mathew Duschen, Washington representative of the Seafarers' International Union (A.F.L.); Bjorne Halling, of the National Maritime Union (C.I.O.); J. B. Bryan, San Francisco, president of the Pacific American Shipowners' Association, and

## W.M.C. Official Says Most Workers Stick to the Job

The majority of the war workers remain on the job and provide a stable working force, William Haber, chief of program planning of the War Manpower Commission, told a press conference.

Haber said most turnover was traceable to new workers entering the working force. "I would like to see a check made on the stability rate, rather than the turnover rate," Haber told the reporters. "It is my opinion that more than half of the workers in war industry stay on the job and turn out production without interruption. The size of turnover and absenteeism is closely related to new people in the working force who have not yet settled down."

### Prevalent in Certain Groups

Such workers, Haber said, include women not previously employed, older men who return to work and youths getting their first jobs. "The turnover among this group is so great that it often averages 10 per cent," Haber said. "That doesn't mean 10 per cent of the workers are shifting jobs."

The War Manpower Commission statistics show that turnover increases as hours lengthen.

"Turnover is particularly high in industries like aircraft where large numbers of new women workers are being employed," he said. "They leave to follow their soldier husband or sweetheart, to have babies, or because the work they expected to be glamorous turns out to be hard, grueling toil. Some women, too, take war jobs to earn enough money for some specific expense and then quit." It is necessary, he added, to make clear to such workers that the nation needs them on the job every day.

### Some Turnover Is Desirable

The Commission, he said, considers a "certain amount" of turnover desirable. "There are people who cannot work regularly," he said. "If you want their efforts at all, you have to accept them on that basis. But they do increase the turnover rate."

Haber listed housing, transportation and health difficulties as underlying causes of turnover.

## Brewery Workers' Anniversary

Last Sunday, August 29, marked the fifty-seventh anniversary of the beginning of the International Brewery Workers' Union. It was on that date in the year 1886 that a handful of delegates, representing the ten organized local unions of brewery workers in the United States, met in Baltimore and formed the first national union of brewery workers, destined to evolve into the present international union, now known as the International Union of Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America.

## Radio Wage Increase Here

As a result of War Labor Board approval, announced in Washington last Sunday, a 10 per cent wage increase will be granted radio actors, singers and announcers at San Francisco studios of the Don Lee-Mutual, Columbia and National Broadcasting Companies.

The employees were represented in the negotiations by the American Federation of Radio Artists (A.F.L.).

It was announced that the wage increase locally is part of a national agreement completed with executives of the major broadcasting companies last March in New York, and that the increase will be general throughout the country.

## A MESSAGE

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# War Production is a Union-Made Job

By I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

WHEREVER there is a discussion of our war effort, one hears of the heroic deeds of our fighting men—and rightly so. American fighters are the best in the world and we are proud of them. They are making rapid progress against Fascism on every battlefield.

However, when the critics of organized labor refer to our gigantic production on the home front they invariably refer to ships, tanks, planes and other munitions of war. Seldom do the enemies of labor unions mention the human element—the American worker—who has made the miracle of our war production possible.

The American labor union is the active agent of the human element in our war effort. Recently, an official of the War Production Board stated, "Our secret weapon is the initiative and intelligence, and 'know how' of the free American workmen. Eighty-five per cent of American workers are in plants covered by labor union contracts." It is these men and women members of organized labor who are performing the Herculean task of transforming raw materials into ships, tanks, planes and other munitions. American production is a Union-made job. The critics of labor seldom refer to the fact that had it not been for the skilled workers who display the Union Label, Shop Card and Service Button, America would not have the trained and experienced craftsmen to do so big a job so rapidly.

It seems only fair that instead of referring to the material things some credit should be given to the human factor—the American worker. American labor and American fighters are working together like cogwheels. They are meshing perfectly. The results can be seen in Africa, Sicily, and in Italy. They will soon be found in Germany and Japan. The "V" in Victory stands for the Vitality of American soldiers and workers.

On Labor Day, one year ago, the President asked Congress to pass legislation under which he would be "specifically authorized to stabilize the cost of living, including the price of all farm commodities." He set a deadline of October 1, asserting that inaction on the part of Congress would "leave me with an inescapable responsibility to the people of this country to see to it that the war effort is no longer imperiled by threat of economic chaos.

"In the event that Congress should fail to act, and act adequately," said the President, "I shall accept the responsibility, and I will act. At the same time that farm prices are stabilized, wages can and will be stabilized also. This I will do."

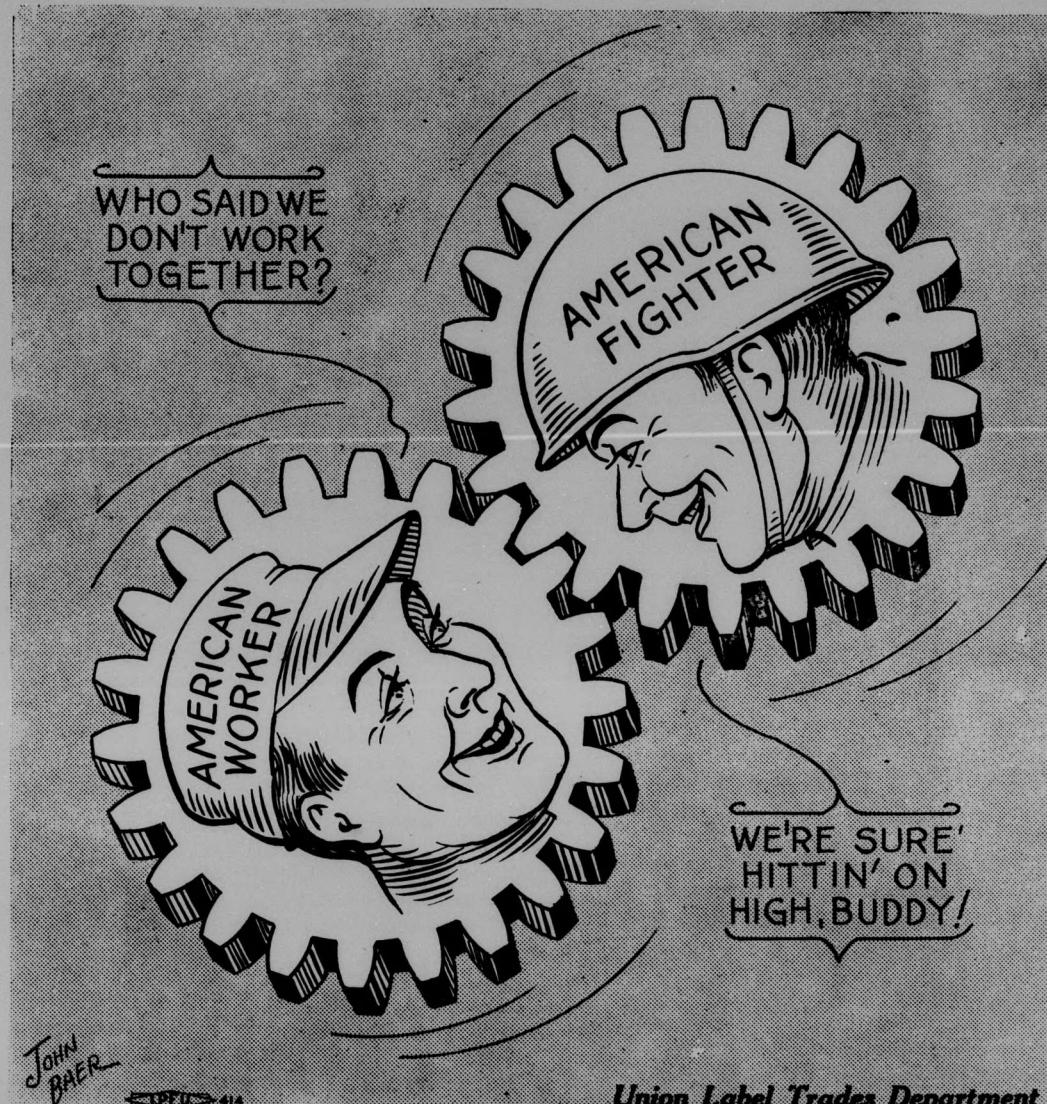
Congress acted. There was some criticism of the tone of the President's ultimatum, but a bill satisfactory to him was drawn, passed and signed.

Wages were stabilized under the "Little Steel" formula. But the cost of living has continued to skyrocket. The leaders of organized labor have delivered a strong warning to the President that unless prices are rolled back they might withdraw support of the price and wage stabilization program. Surely

if wages can be frozen, it should not be more difficult to freeze prices. Even when a nation is at war as much consideration should be given to human welfare as to the material factors.

We are fighting the greatest war in the history of mankind for HUMANITY and not for material things. The Four Freedoms of the Atlantic Charter are the cornerstones of human welfare for deserving peoples throughout the

## LABOR DAY, 1943



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### Sidney Yellen Dead

Sidney Yellen, one of Cleveland's leading trade unionists and Socialists, died on August 24 at Los Angeles. Born in Russia 65 years ago, Yellen came to this country in 1907 and devoted most of his life to working for various branches of the American Federation of Labor and for Jewish welfare agencies.

He was business agent for the Bakers' Union and secretary of the Socialist party of Ohio. He contributed many articles to the Cleveland *Citizen*.

### WAR VETERAN, 16, TO BE WAR WORKER

Sixteen-year-old Staff Sergeant Clifford R. Wherley of Elmwood, Ill., veteran of twenty-one combat missions against Axis targets in the North African campaign, wants to be an aircraft worker until he's old enough for the Air Corps Enlisted Reserve. He was a turret gunner on a B-26 Marauder until his age was discovered. Wherley is visiting his family in Elmwood but plans to get a job helping build bombers after he's had a short rest.

### Oregon Federation Officials

J. D. McDonald of the Meatcutters emerged the victor in a tight race with John Neill of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers for the presidency of the Oregon State Federation of Labor. J. T. Marr of the Municipal Employees won over H. J. Detloff of the Machinists for the number two spot of vice-president. D. E. Nickerson was unopposed for re-election as executive secretary.

world. Every factor in our post-war planning has a human consideration.

On this Labor Day, let's give more thought to the welfare of our fighting men and our working men. Let's make a sacred pledge that those men who have died on the battlefields and also in our factories have not died in vain. Let's make HUMAN rights the foremost consideration in both our war and post-war planning.

## Representative Welch in Address to Labor Council

Representative Richard J. Welch of the fifth congressional district, in San Francisco, was a guest and speaker at the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night.

Introducing him to the delegates, Vice-President Haggerty, who was presiding, stated that although a formal invitation had been extended to each of the San Francisco representatives to address the Council while at home during the recess of Congress, still it had come to be regarded as almost routine for Representative Welch to visit the Council and address the delegates whenever in the past he has returned from Washington.

### Recalls Earlier Times

In opening his remarks, Representative Welch referred to his earlier life in the city, when he was affiliated directly with union labor, and espousing Delegate James Gallagher of the Painters' Union in the audience, told of his early association with him in union organization work.

In reference to the war, he declared it the duty of all to give willing support to the President in his capacity as commander-in-chief, and pointed to the fact that his own actions and votes in Congress had been to that end and to the purpose of achieving an early victory over the nation's enemies. In this connection he was emphatic in stating that Japan must be brought to her knees and literally subjugated, since her known acts have proven she does not belong in the society of nations.

### Visited Coast Shipyards

The speaker stated that during his present stay he had visited and made observations of practically every shipyard in California, and that he was not prepared to accept, by any means, certain adverse reports on matters pertaining to work and conditions in these yards which are understood to have been alleged by some members of a committee that came out here to make investigations; and further that as a member of one of the committees he is ready to make a minority report if the subcommittee does not render one agreeable to the conditions he himself has found in the shipyards.

He also expressed his well-known convictions on the subject of developing the steel industry in the West and freeing this area from the grasp of the Steel Trust. The necessary natural resources are prevalent, including ores and hydro-electric power, he said, and besides, the shipbuilding industry on this coast should not be allowed to lag, once the war is ended, hence the need for steel should be a continuing one, and one which the immediate surrounding territory should be able to supply.

### Warns of Anti-Labor Forces

Warning was given of the forces at work to hamstring the labor movement, and he referred to the Conally-Smith bill as an example, and its passage

over the presidential veto, his own vote on that measure, however, having been cast against overriding the veto, and thus in support of labor's stand. He also expressed deep regret at the division in the ranks of labor in the nation.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Representative Welch was given most enthusiastic applause, which evidenced the high esteem in which he ever has been held by the workers because of his record in Congress, from the beginning of his incumbency, in addition to the opinions and sentiments he had expressed in the brief address he had just made to the delegates.

### Labor Day Mass and Sermon

Next Sunday, September 5, at 10:30 a. m. there will be a mass and sermon at St. Mary's Cathedral in observance of Labor Day. The service is sponsored by the Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, and was announced at the meeting of the Labor Council last Friday evening. The Rev. Father Munier will deliver the sermon, his subject being "Catholic Church and Labor."

It is emphasized that a general invitation is extended to all to be present at the service—especially those having membership in union labor—no matter what their creed or belief.

For a number of years this observance of Labor Day has been held at the cathedral, and it should be deemed a duty by members of organized labor to express, through their attendance, appreciation of the thoughtful recognition given the day set aside in honor of the nation's workers.

## To Survey L. A. As Being In a Critical Labor Area

The War Department has announced that a survey of war contracts is being conducted in the Los Angeles industrial area, comprising Los Angeles county in its entirety, for the purpose of determining possible action to prevent additional undue burdens being imposed upon the local labor market, thereby affecting the ability of war contractors to meet production schedules due to lack of manpower.

A similar survey is being made in the Hartford-New Britain area of Connecticut. In both areas all types of labor are required to fill essential shortages.

Both of these sections have been classified as areas of existing labor shortages by the War Manpower Commission in which, so far as possible, the placing of new war contracts is to be avoided.

Upon the results of the study will depend decisions as to the advisability of transferring some contracts to areas in which adequate labor is available, thus releasing labor in the localities involved for the production of more critical war items.

The surveys are not to be construed as a directive for terminating contracts at this time, the War Department emphasized.

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## New Move on Repeal of Two-Man-Car Ordinance

Another attempt on the part of the Market Street Railway management to set in motion machinery whereby the corporation hopes to have the two-man-car ordinance repealed, met with a setback on Thursday of last week, when arguments for and against repeal were heard by a joint meeting of the judiciary and public utilities committee of the Board of Supervisors.

L. V. Newton, vice-president of the Market Street lines, presented the case for the company, favoring the move for repeal, and representatives for the two Street Carmen's Unions, Divisions 518 and 1004, opposed the proposal. The latter declare that if there were no other reasons at the present time for opposition (although there are many) the matter of safety to the abnormal number of passengers being carried by both the municipal and the private lines should be evident to anyone.

At the conclusion of the committee hearing the matter was taken under advisement, which action usually is tantamount to killing a proposition.

But the management of the privately-owned lines has never been known to give up easily, and it became evident in this instance when, on last Monday, the Board of Supervisors received a communication from the company withdrawing its proposal for repeal of the ordinance, and submitted instead a proposal for amendment thereto under the terms of which there would be a suspension of the two-man-car ordinance for the duration of the war. In support of this there was a plea that shortage of manpower compelled the company to seek such means of "relief" in order to provide adequate transportation.

To this plea representatives of the unions were quick to respond that the real reason for the "shortage" is the inadequate wages paid its employees by the company—a condition existent throughout many years, as well as at present. It is safe to say, also, that the general public will not be deceived by these new moves on the part of the company, apparently designed to take advantage of the national emergency to bring about conditions advantageous to itself only.

Representatives of both the carmen's unions declared their intention of again appearing before the Supervisors' committee, at a meeting scheduled for yesterday (Thursday), and voicing their opposition to the amendment to the ordinance offered by the company and in the same emphatic way they had opposed the first proposition.

### Request to Local Unions

Attention of members of union labor is directed to the resolution appearing elsewhere in this issue, and to the action of the San Francisco Labor Council, contained in the minutes of that body, pertaining to endorsement of the U. S. Marine Corps Women's Reserve. The subject was presented to the Council at last week's meeting, in a brief address by Lt. Laura May Taback of the Reserve, and the Labor Council requests of its affiliated organizations that they give hearing to representatives of the Reserve, when they call at their meetings, and aid them in forwarding the plans which will be presented.

And the wage and job freeze gets tighter and tighter. But the price freeze gets lighter and lighter.

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# Liberty Ship "Michael Casey" to be Launched Next Tuesday

The launching of the Liberty ship to be christened in honor of the late Michael Casey, veteran in the labor movement of San Francisco, is scheduled for next Tuesday afternoon, at Richmond Shipyards No. 1. It originally had been intended the event should take place on Labor Day, but the Maritime Commission authorities found this would not be possible. Announcement to that effect came after the pages in the preceding section of this issue of the LABOR CLARION descriptive of Mr. Casey's career had been printed, and which give the originally-set date.

### Admission by Card Only

Notwithstanding the postponement, which brought a certain measure of disappointment, the public interest in the occasion still remains. Federal, state and city officials, in addition to members of organized labor, are being invited by the committee in charge, and a large crowd undoubtedly will be in attendance. Due to the wartime regulations, admission to the yard will be by invitation only, and a committee of the Brotherhood of Teamsters has been given charge of this part of the arrangements, and of preparing the program, though the general supervision and regulations are under control of the governmental authorities and the management of the shipyard at which the launching will occur.

### Christening by Daughter

Mrs. John F. Riordan (Mary Casey), daughter of this outstanding labor official, will christen the ship which will bear the name of her father; and her two sisters, Mrs. John Beaumont of Del Monte and Mrs. John T. Butler will be the matrons of honor. The brothers also will be present. The flower girl will be Alice Marie Casey, 12-year-old daughter of John J. Casey, city engineer of San Francisco, who is the eldest son of the family.

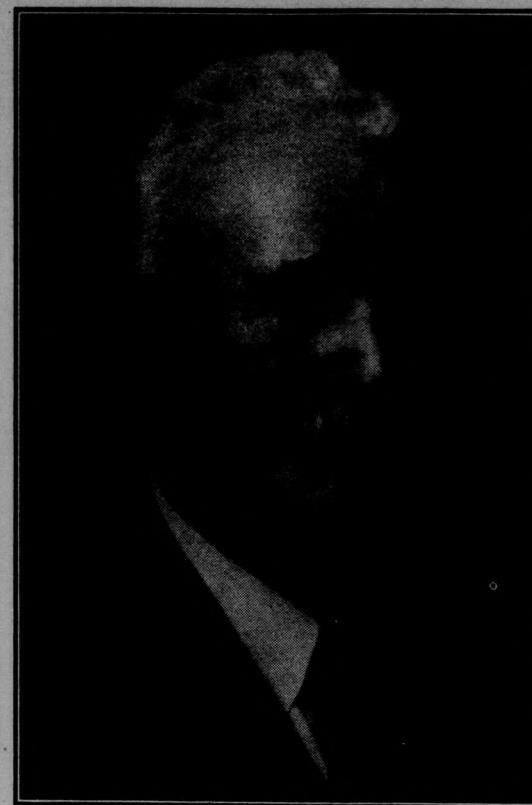
Dave Beck, of Seattle, a vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and president of the Western Conference of Teamsters, and Dr. John R. Steelman, head of the U. S. Conciliation Service, will deliver the principal addresses.

### Broadcast of Program

The ceremonies, which will be broadcast, will begin at 3:45 p. m. and last for thirty minutes prior to the actual launching. It is announced that the invited guests from San Francisco will depart for Richmond promptly at 2:30 p. m. from the Van Ness avenue entrance of the City Hall, and will be accompanied by a police escort. The approximate arrival at the yard coincides with the hour of changing shifts in the plant, and it is stated that due to the great congestion on the roads at that hour it is imperative that departure from San Francisco be made thus early.

### Arrangements Committee

Members of the arrangements committee for the launching from the Joint Council of Teamsters, and its special representative at the ceremonies are John P. McLaughlin (chairman), president of Teamsters No. 5, San Francisco, and who succeeded Michael Casey in that office and also as vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; Stephen F. Gilligan, secretary of the Joint Council of Teamsters; Charles Real, secretary of Teamsters No. 70, Oak-



THE LATE MICHAEL CASEY  
In whose memory a Liberty Ship  
will be christened next Tuesday

land, and Paul Burg, business representative of Teamsters No. 315, Martinez. Serving also with the committee in making the arrangements are John F. Shelley, John A. O'Connell and Daniel P. Haggerty, president, secretary and vice-president, respectively, of the San Francisco Labor Council.

### From Groups of Labor

Representing other labor groups will be Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor; Daniel Del Carlo, San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council; Daniel Flannagan, western office of the American Federation of Labor; Frank C. Macdonald, president of the State Building Trades Council; A. F. Bartholomew, president, and Al. T. Wynn, secretary, Anthony Ballerini, Andrew Chioino, Thomas Rotell and George Sanfacon, Bay City Metal Trades Council; Robert Ash and William Fee, officials of the Alameda County Central Labor Council; J. C. Reynolds, president, Alameda County Building and Construction Trades Council.

A large number of federal, state and city officials, who were personal friends or acquaintances of Michael

Casey, have been invited to attend the launching ceremonies and it was stated the early part of the week that many acceptances had been received.

### Government and Civic Leaders

It was announced that invitations were being extended to Governor Earl Warren, Mayor Rossi of San Francisco, Archbishop John J. Mitty of the Diocese of San Francisco, Federal Judge Michael Roche, Omar Hoskins of the U. S. Conciliation Service, Congressmen Richard J. Welch and Thomas Rolph, District Attorney Matthew Brady, City Attorney John J. O'Toole, Sheriff Daniel Murphy, City Controller Harold Boyd, Public Defender Gerald Kenny, Chief of Police Dullea, judges of the superior and municipal courts, members of the Board of Supervisors, President C. J. Haggerty and the vice-presidents of the State Federation of Labor and members of the executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. In addition, were invitations to members and officials of various labor organizations and an extensive list of citizens in various other walks of life throughout the city and state whom it was known were friends of and who held in high esteem the man whom the occasion is to honor. A special invitation has been telegraphed to Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California.

It was stated by members of the arrangements committee that President Daniel J. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, whose headquarters are in Indianapolis, had found it impossible to be present, due to a Labor Day speaking engagement in Boston.

As a direct and practical evidence of appreciation of the honor which is being shown their late official, the Bay Area Joint Council of Teamsters and San Francisco Teamsters No. 85 (the latter being the local of which Michael Casey was a member) each have made a donation of \$50 to be used in the purchase of games and other means of recreation for the crew which will man the "Michael Casey" when she is placed in commission. Also there will be presented to the captain a metal plaque bearing the likeness of the man by whose name his ship will be known.

## You Must File An INCOME TAX ESTIMATE by September 15th

If you have a business or investment income of \$100 or more yearly,

OR

If you are a wage earner and earn more than \$2700 yearly if single, or \$3500 (including spouse's earnings) if married.

## HENDERSON INCOME TAX SERVICE

will again operate near the Labor Temple and at the following locations:

1155 MARKET STREET.  
333 COLUMBUS AVENUE.  
3206-A MISSION STREET.  
4671 MISSION STREET.

18th AND CASTRO AND RICHMOND LOCATIONS will be announced next week.

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This great home furnishing store was founded on a basis of Liberal Terms — and our credit plan is still generous.

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at  
**Roos Bros.**  
Market at Stockton Street

## An Appeal from the Labor Council

To All Affiliated Unions—Greetings:

Although the membership of many of the trade unions in this area has grown in the past year and a half, the 1942 elections definitely demonstrated that many members of the labor movement, whether new members or old members, were failing to avail themselves of their right of citizenship in their fulfillment of their duty to cast their ballot on election day.

We may have the largest unions in the world and the most militant, but this will avail us nothing if we allow ourselves to be legislated out of existence. The recent enactment of the Smith-Connally bill by the Congress of the United States—most especially its passage over the veto of President Roosevelt—should demonstrate beyond question the need for the working man's casting his vote on all issues at all elections.

Another election day is close upon us. Many of our unions have new members who have only recently moved into this State or into this County.

It is the duty of every American that he make sure he is registered to vote and that he cast his vote. We urge the officers of all trade unions in San Francisco to inform their membership that they **must be registered by September 23** if they are to vote in the local elections to be held on November 2. We urge that the membership check their registration and see that they are qualified to vote. This cannot be emphasized enough. It is the duty of each one of us as an American to accept this responsibility.

Sincerely and Fraternally Yours,

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL,  
JOHN F. SHELLEY, President.  
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

## Official Labor Day Poster Depicts Cleveland Worker

The statue, "The Spirit of American Labor," which is pictured on the official posters for Labor Day, was created ten years ago by Sculptor Max Kalish and was inspired by a Cleveland steel worker.

Kalish, who was pleased by the adoption of his work by O.W.I. as the Labor Day theme, said that for some time before creating the statue he had wanted to idealize the typical American worker. He wanted a type whose heart was in his work, who gave his best and who hoped to build his own future through the strength of his own efforts in contrast to the European idea of a laborer who always remains where he is.

Kalish had been looking a long time for a subject

and one day in going through the Otis Steel Company in Cleveland he saw a man operating a machine who ended his search. The man was about 20 years old, with the body of a football player, a strong face, and blonde hair. He was the son of an American mother and a Polish father. It is this man whose picture is being widely displayed on Labor Day posters.

The Defiance Machine Works, which loaned the statue to the O.W.I. for a photograph, had won it only a few months earlier as a trophy for superior production in war work.

### 500 AXIS PLANES DOWNED

American bombers operating out of England in daylight raids on German-held Europe destroyed 500 Axis planes in July. One hundred and eight of those U. S. bombers were destroyed in the same month.

## After the War...what?

Are you planning today for the home you'd like to build when this Emergency is over? SAVE NOW for the down payment, so that you will be in a position to obtain an F. H. A. loan when materials are once more available.

Call any office of The San Francisco Bank for details on how you may own your home when this War is over.

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## Bureau Post-War Study Warns of 12,000,000 Idle

Steps to prevent a huge volume of unemployment after the war must be taken now lest the nation be led to the brink of "another and even more terrible war," the post-war division of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics warned in a report prepared for the American Federation of Labor Post-War Planning Committee.

"If industry hesitates and delays the change-back to full scale civilian production," the division said "unemployment may run up to 12,000,000 or more in half a year's time, whereas it may not go beyond 7,000,000—subject to offsets by means of public works—if management, labor and government tackle our joint problems with real courage and intelligence."

### Speedy Reconversion Urged

The division gave a six-point program which it said labor, management and government must follow to minimize the effects of post-war unemployment:

1. Rapid reconversion of industry from war to peacetime production.
2. A public works program to supply jobs during industrial reconversion.
3. Financial assistance, during the period of transition, to returning service men and demobilized war workers.
4. A gradual demobilization of the armed forces to level out the impact of unemployment.

### Boom Cities to Suffer Most

5. Voluntary withdrawal from labor markets of as many women, school-age youths and over-age employees as possible.

6. A federal job placement service to direct workers to available jobs and help rehabilitate war wounded.

The post-war employment problem, certain to be critical, may be devastating if those principles are not followed, the report said.

The report said that in large measure the impact of wartime industrial demobilization will be felt most in areas, industries and occupations which have enjoyed the biggest boom during the war.

### Drastic Job Drops Seen

It predicted that employment in aircraft production "will toboggan down from its wartime peak until . . . 1,500,000 or more workers" have been released; that the reduction in shipbuilding employment will be "almost as drastic"; that iron and steel employment will be cut back "severely"; that there will be a "very large contraction" in machinery and machine tool industries and that the converted automobile industry is "likely" to experience an employment drop from its wartime peak of 800,000 to 200,000 during the re-conversion and then climb back to about 600,000.

But, on the brighter side, it predicted that such industries as those producing refrigerators, sewing machines, electrical appliances, textiles, leather, lumber and paper may show "an almost immediate expansion" in employment.

### POST-WAR STORE OF BRICKS READY

More than 900,000,000 bricks are among the stocks of building material piling up in Britain for post-war reconstruction purposes, George Hicks, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Works, has informed the House of Commons.

## LUXOR CABS

THE OFFICIAL UNION  
LABEL EXHIBITION CABS

ORDWAY 4040

Strictly Independent

## A.F.L. President Urges Education for Peace, to Outlaw Future Wars, in Address to Teachers' Union

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor called upon the teachers of the nation to enlist their educational efforts in the cause of permanent peace after victory in this war is won.

Speaking at the convention dinner of the American Federation of Teachers in Chicago, Green outlined a broad program of labor's post-war objectives, both in the domestic and international fields. In reference to the latter he said:

### Labor's Basic Conclusion

"So far as organized labor is concerned, one basic conclusion has been reached. We have come to the determination that the peace treaty which will follow our victory in this war shall not be written or dictated by international diplomats. We will insist that the peace conferences shall not be transformed into a sordid, territorial grab-bag. We have made up our minds that organized workers of all nations, and particularly the American Federation of Labor, shall be fully represented at the peace conferences to prevent any such debacle." Green placed specific emphasis on these important conclusions:

"We are resolved first of all that those who are guilty of precipitating this world-wide carnage, those who have persecuted and oppressed and slaughtered innocent and defenseless human beings, shall be made to pay the penalty for their crimes."

### Restore Nations' Independence

"Likewise, our sense of justice demands that the nations of Europe and Asia which have been invaded and devastated and despoiled by the Axis dictators shall be restored to their former independence and powers and given every assistance in the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

"Our enemies also shall receive mercy—mercy tempered by justice. Those who willingly and criminally participated in the Nazi and Fascist outrages may expect to be dealt with severely. But we know that the great majority of the Italian and German people

were the involuntary victims of dictatorship, the helpless slaves of Mussolini and Hitler. To them we must offer full opportunity to establish a new life under a free government of their own choice in accordance with the principles of democracy.

### Experience Is Best Teacher

"Of course, they will need to be educated in democracy. To accomplish this, in my opinion, it will not be necessary to send American teachers to Europe. Experience, as we all know, is the best teacher. If the Italian and German people have not learned from their bitter experiences under Mussolini and Hitler and their sufferings in this war that fascism is a hateful fraud and that democracy offers them a better way of life, then there is no hope for them.

"We can do our part in this educational process by treating the people of the defeated nations justly and humanely, by earning their gratitude and respect. However, if we in turn assume the role of the oppressor, we will only breed hate which is bound to break out in future wars.

### Must Unite on a Program

"More than anything else, we must unite here in America in favor of a policy and program which will outlaw and abolish war for all time. Let us not heed the prophets of doom who say that because there always have been wars, there must always be wars. That is a philosophy of futility abhorrent to anyone who has faith in humanity. The true reason why there have always been wars is ignorance. The great need of the peoples of the world is education for peace."

Green congratulated the American Federation of Teachers on the chartering of sixty-one new locals during the past year and more than a hundred in the last two years. He pledged the teachers full support of the American Federation of Labor in seeking further organization, higher pay and better educational standards.

## War Labor Board Upholds Continuance of Contract

In a precedent-setting decision, the National War Labor Board handed down a ruling, last week, that where a company goes out of business but has an agreement with a labor organization, the successor company is bound by the contract, providing that the contract is assignable.

The decision makes it important to labor organizations to see that their contracts have proper assignability clauses.

The case arose against the Osbrink Manufacturing Company, which purchased the foundry of the Menasco Manufacturing Company on February 28, 1942. Just two weeks previously, Molders and Foundry Workers No. 374, in Los Angeles, had signed a contract with Menasco which, fortunately, contained an assignability clause.

The Osbrink Company, however, refused to live up to the agreement, and the matter was taken before the War Labor Board, and the above-mentioned decision obtained—the first of its kind in the country.

As a result of the decision all of the workers at the plant will receive an average 20 cents an hour difference between what Menasco had been paying and what Osbrink paid after purchasing the foundry.



SAN FRANCISCO  
JOINT COUNCIL  
OF  
TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin  
Secretary - Stephen F. Gilligan  
2940 Sixteenth Street  
Tel. UNDERHILL 1127  
Office:  
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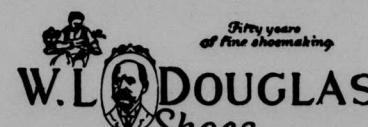
## State Federation Move On "VD" Is Given Praise

The August *American Federationist*, official publication of the American Federation of Labor, in a lengthy article by Percy Shostac, expresses hope that other state labor groups, and also international and local unions, will follow the example of the California Federation of Labor in recommending blood tests for all future A.F.L. members.

Entitled "Labor Helps Fight VD," the article says the California State Federation executive board has made history in the struggle for control of venereal diseases among working people.

Shostac reports U. S. Public Health figures showing 3,200,000 persons, including about 1,000,000 industrial workers, have syphilis, with gonorrhea known to strike two or three times more often, and urges unions everywhere to take action to help in school educational programs and law enforcement efforts, as well as among their own members.

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## Navy Flier, Local Union Member, Home on Leave

By CHARLES HARDY  
Secretary, Building Service Employees No. 87

Well, it happened! Herman Eimers, former business representative of the Building Service Employees' Union, who volunteered in joining up with Uncle Sam's Navy right after Pearl Harbor, arrived in San Francisco. He was happy over the fact that magazines and cigarettes donated by his own local union were given out to the boys in Alaska. Eimers, a machine-gunner on a Navy "flying boat," said these cigarettes and magazines sent up by the local unions are certainly appreciated by the boys, reminding that "our nights are six months long, and our days the same, so you see we have plenty of opportunity to enjoy a good smoke, or read those magazines." He was happy to say, too, that Boilermakers' Union No. 6 had also sent up two consignments of cigarettes for all the boys in his squadron. "It really is swell," he again declared, "to get those 'cigs,' especially after several hours of flying around in that fog." Brother Eimers was given thirty days' leave after the battle of Attu and is now awaiting reassignment to another theater of action.

An agreement covering the janitors and maids at Foster's Bakery has been submitted to the National War Labor Board. The agreement embodies the same provisions contained in the Master Agreement in force with the California Bakers' Association.

The strike last May 13, 1943, in ninety-two office buildings over failure of the Building Owners and Managers' Association, and Almond Roth of the San Francisco Employers' Council to concede equal pay to the women janitors has resulted in an unanimous verdict on behalf of our union. Chairman Rathbun of the University of Stanford ruled that the contract did not cover our women and that we should re-negotiate this section. The final decision is now awaiting concurrence by the Regional Board. We are indeed grateful to Wendell Phillips, and Ned Lipmann of the Emporium, for calling the shots as they saw them. The decision certainly proves, more and more, that Almon Roth of the San Francisco Employers' Council is agitating toward disrupting real collective bargaining and is leaning over backward to stop our union from getting a fair break.

### "Joe" Casey Here from East

Joseph M. Casey, second son of the late Michael Casey, arrived here last Saturday to be in attendance at the launching of the Liberty ship that will be christened in memory of his father on Tuesday of next week. He is accompanied by his wife and children. "Joe" has a wide acquaintanceship in San Francisco, the greater portion of his life having been spent here. A few years ago he removed to Indianapolis, where he is assistant to President Daniel J. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers.

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## Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY  
President of Typographical Union No. 21

F. J. Stanfield of the *Chronicle* chapel, who on August 20 decided he had "printed" a sufficient length of time to warrant his retirement, has removed from his San Francisco home to property he has owned for years at Capitola.

Sam Bowman, for many years a member of the old Walter Brunt plant, now on the retired roll, has been confined to his room at 701 Taylor street, for over seven years. He would appreciate a visit now and then from members of the union.

Vincent Porrazzo of the *Daily News* chapel, who has suffered with a serious throat infection the past two weeks, was compelled to leave his work on Tuesday and remain at home. His doctor tells him that should the swelling not respond to treatment, an operation may be necessary.

C. B. Millham received word from his son, Merle Millham, a member of the commercial branch who left here in December of 1941 in company with R. H. Parker Jr. for the Middle West with the announced intention of entering the service. Merle enlisted in Wichita, Kans., and is now a lieutenant in the Army Ordnance Corps, and stationed "somewhere in the Caribbean area." Parker also entered the service, but his whereabouts is unknown.

A. J. Giarritta of the Pisani Printing Company, who left San Francisco on August 6 for induction into the Navy, writes from Farragut, Ida., where he is now in training at Camp Waldron.

Falco Fiaccodori, formerly with the Osborne chapel and on defense work at Mare Island at the time of his induction into service, is now with the Air Transport Group. He writes an interesting letter from England. He says he has visited some of the bombed areas and that they have been cleaned up and activities in these districts are back to normal. Food is plentiful, he says, but most of it comes out of cans. His only complaints are against the weather and transportation—every one who does not own a bicycle is compelled to use his feet.

On Thursday of last week we received the copy of *Stars and Stripes* which Jack Begon had promised us last month. A six-column, sixteen-page paper, it is crammed with interesting soldier news by staff writers covering Sicily, a page of sports and other features. Dated July 31, this is Volume 1, No. 34, and sells for two francs, and is printed by *L'Echo d'Alger* in Algiers. Begon is a member of the composing room staff. He stated in his last letter that a mobile unit was being considered which would accompany the troops and print at the front, and he had hopes he would be chosen as a member of this group.

Sam K. Blanc of the Detroit (Mich.) *Daily News*, who visited with San Francisco printers last February while on furlough from Camp Stoneman, near Pittsburg, where he was attached to the Ordnance Motor Maintenance Corps, writes us from "somewhere in the South Pacific." He is now with the Signal Service and was ship's bugler while crossing the Pacific and blew "Taps" at a sea burial when one of our lads took sick and died. Sam has been overseas several months, he says, and has visited the Fiji Islands and New Caledonia, but his present station is censored. However, some conclusions may be drawn as to the desirability of living in this censored locality when he informs us he has not seen a woman—not even a black one—in months.

Foreman Ira E. Stuck of the *Shopping News* chapel is once again a resident of San Francisco. Having disposed of his property at Redwood City and purchased a new home at 15 Cresta Vista Drive, Ira and family moved into the city on August 6.

A letter from Machinist's Mate, First Class, Victor Myers to his fellow workers of the *Call-Bulletin* chapel says he has been assigned to another ship after a month at a convalescent camp near Ashville, S. C., and that by the time of the letter's arrival he would again be on the high seas.

It is learned that Tom Daly of the *Examiner* make-up department, who left around six weeks ago to

visit relatives in Los Angeles, has just been released from a hospital and is home with his leg in a cast. We are informed that he received a broken leg when he became involved in an automobile accident. It will be some weeks before he will again be back on his feet.

Dave Mason, who until the first of the year was connected with the commercial branch in the Bay area, and who was reported in the last issue of the *LABOR CLARION* as being seriously ill in U. S. Veterans Hospital at Portland, died on Sunday, August 22. Dropsy was given as the cause of death. His son, who is with the Army Air Forces, was present at the time of his father's passing.

### Woman's Auxiliary, No. 21—By Mable A. Skinner

The label committee will meet at the home of Mrs. Hazel Velie, 132 Los Olivos street, Daly City today (Friday) at 2 p. m. Mrs. Helen Cyr has been appointed chairman of the committee, and she should make a fine official as she has had previous experience in Salt Lake City. Mrs. Cyr is also a delegate to the San Francisco Label Council.

Mrs. M. E. Donelin and her daughter, Mrs. J. Welding, entertained twenty-four guests at a luncheon at the Donelin home, 3727 Judah street, last Monday, the occasion being a baby shower in honor of Mrs. William Miller, who was the recipient of many lovely gifts. Sergeant William Miller is stationed in Nevada.

Young Johnny Begon returned home, Sunday, after a two months' holiday in the country. He is starting the first grade at Harbor Hill school—not bad for a five-and-a-half-year-old! Mrs. Ruth Begon's new address is 1134 Portola drive.

"Bill" Swenson is back on the job after a week's illness.

### News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

War has brought numerous changes, yet none greater than that to the News Mutual Benefit Society. By secret ballot its membership voted to abolish elections and meetings for the duration—this, too, with only one dissenting vote on each proposition. Quite apparently the members felt there were solid reasons for their votes. For one, a fine is levied under the by-laws for non-attendance at meetings, and many through overtime and volunteer work as police, firemen, air raid wardens, Red Cross, Victory gardens and other defense organizations found it virtually impossible to show up. Another is the confidence reposed in the responsibility of society officials; agreement is general that a better selection could not be made. Consequently C. M. Friberg, Mailers, will serve indefinitely as president; C. W. Abbott, Printers, vice-president; E. P. Balthasar, Printers, secretary-treasurer; J. W. Sullivan, Printers, and H. Van Dyke, Mailers, board of directors; Lucille Davis, Margaret Bengston and Vince Porrazzo, Printers, board of auditors.

On resigning last week Ralph Fay did not state whether he intended leaving town or going into a job shop. Whatever his plans, our good wishes go with him.

It used to be, Vince Porrazzo remembers, that a driver knew he was short of gas when he reached the bottom of a steep hill. Now, however, he knows he's short of gas when he runs short of "C" coupons.

In one way, Mrs. Betty Krueger wisecracks, Harold's vacation fishing trip was successful; seen in another way, not so hot. He caught three fish, she says; two bass—and one smelt.

Aleutian weather can't be described, Seaman Jack Bengston writes to Harry Harvey. Words simply fail to convey to San Franciscans, used to fog as they are, more than a faint idea of the dreadful feeling of helplessness that comes to a sailor surrounded by the Aleutian mist. Flashlights are futile; they penetrate scarcely a few inches away. Add to this bitter cold, wind, sleet and rain, all together—that's the Aleutians. Jack writes they bundle up like men from Mars, go from place to place lots of the time on hands and knees so as not to wander off the base and get lost.

Can't figure out whether Bill Gobin is fatalistic or merely resigned. He's slaved here a long time and is just where he started—a journeyman. If ever he's to get any higher, Bill guesses he'll have to climb Twin Peaks.

Before age dims his eagle eyesight Harvey Bell craves to hang another golf trophy on his mantle, and in this ambitious humor set off toward Monterey over the week-end. Big doings and big shots get together there this and next week, a sort of annual

event for the great and near great of the ancient and honorable game.

Home is a favorite spot nowadays. With trains and buses crammed to the gunnels, however, printers will receive benignant pats on the shoulders for staying there—maybe. Among our non-rolling stones this vacation season are Fritz Madsen, Elmer McGraw, Jimmy Serrano and Dick Smith, who enjoyed a stationary jaunt into nowhere as much, probably, as if they went mountain climbing in a gas buggy. . . . Then again there are those adventurous "young gentlemen," Bill Leslie and Don Stauffer, who boldly boarded a bus and sailed fearlessly up the coast toward Healdsburg. Scandal—and let's hope it's untrue—relates that these boys go strong for hot springs and soft bedsprings. . . . Home fires were allowed to die out by Harry Crotty. The fires—of youth?—burned so fiercely he coaxed Mrs. Crotty to accompany him 'way up in the high Sierras, where he claims he discovered a hideaway he named Yosemite. . . . But already geographers are remaking maps because Harry Morton, who strolled into that same valley a bit later, disputes as to who found the famous hole first. No doubt historians will give credit where due.

### Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

The fifth annual tournament and dinner of the Union Printers' Golf Association, held at Richmond Golf Club last Sunday, will be long remembered as a fitting climax to the Association's most successful year. More than one hundred members and guests were at the dinner—which, incidentally, was delicious and plentiful—and fifty-eight golfers teed off to compete for the valuable awards.

All in all, the second war-time "Annual" of the Association exceeded the most optimistic dreams of the board members, and gave promise of big things to come when final victory is won and our many members who are in the armed forces return.

Again, Ron Cameron is the club match play champion. Defeating Wayne Dye in the finals 3-1, Ron gets his name a second time on the trophy cup.

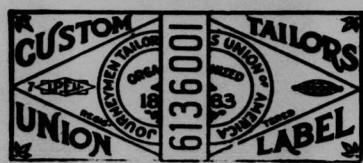
In the regular 18 holes medal play there were awards for nearly everyone who competed. However, to conserve space, we give the names of the four low men in each flight. Here they are: Championship Flight—Charlie White 85-15-70, Charlie Forst 89-14-75, Frank Forst 78-2-76, Joe Chaudet 86-10-76. Class "A"—Arthur Barlesi 90-21-69, Percy Crebassa 88-16-72, R. C. Kimbrough 92-20-72, Howard Watson 90-17-73. Class "B"—Paul Gallagher 94-30-64, Jack Tappendorff 96-24-72, Al Teel 99-27-72, Earle Browne 106-30-76. Guest Flight—Lt. Jack Tappendorff Jr. 83-20-63, J. Koster 74-6-68, F. Banchi 79-10-69, Arthur Crebassa 100-30-70.

First place in the hole-in-one contest went to J. Koster, who laid his tee shot 4 feet 4½ inches from the pin; Ron Cameron, second, with 5 feet 2 inches, and Wayne Dye, third, 6 feet 2½ inches. The ladies' putting match was won by Mrs. Killilea, and Ron Cameron took the men's putting award.

The annual election of officers found the members in unanimous accord that President Straight, Vice-President Cameron and Secretary Leach be re-elected. The new board of directors is as follows: Charlie White, Howard Watson, Vic Lansberry, Charlie Forst, Le Roy Foley, Al Teel, Paul Gallagher, Bob Smith and Wayne Dye.

**OFF THE FAIRWAY**—"Yum-yum" or words to that effect, said everybody about the dinner. That baked ham, those candied sweet potatoes and the other fixin's were sure good—and plentiful. . . . And thanks to the thoughtfulness of the steward at Richmond, there were even a few roast beef dinners for those who are allergic to pork. . . . Thanks, also, to Pat Marcovich, who helped make the "Annual" successful. He also was the donor of additional prizes on Sunday. . . . If you want the names of eight or nine double-crossers, this correspondent will furnish them, so you may know who to scratch off the list of people you can have confidence in. After plying them with the choicest viands, or, as Bob Davis says, "mighty tasty liquor," all afternoon, your correspondent had their solemn promise that they would vote against him for whipping boy, general factotum and secretary. When the time came, your correspondent found these ungrateful wretches not only voting for him, but one even had the temerity to nominate him! Revenge is on its way. . . . Too bad about President Straight. He was taken seriously ill at work on Saturday (the old stomach ulcers again) and had to be taken home. Too bad he missed the "Annual." We all missed him. . . . Poor "Cousin" Paul! Wait till he attends his first board meeting and the handicap committee attends to him personally. Boy! What a slice his 30 will take!

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Manpower Commission is tightening up on toilers, but O.P.A. shows little inclination to crack down on prices.

## Additional Ships to Bear Names of Labor Officials

International Labor News Service

The names of thirteen former labor leaders, all well known during their lifetimes, will be assigned to Liberty ships scheduled for launching in the near future, the U. S. Maritime Commission announces.

Labor Day ceremonies in various shipyards will feature launchings and the laying of keels of some of the vessels. The roster includes the following well known names in the history of the American labor movement:

### These Will Be Honored

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor in President Woodrow Wilson's Cabinet;

Michael Casey, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters;

Joshua A. Leach, founder and first president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engine men;

Robert Fechner, member of the executive board of the International Association of Machinists;

Jerome Jones, long A.F.L. leader and labor editor in Atlanta, Ga.;

Patrick Henry Morrissey, one-time grand master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen;

Edgar E. Clark, who served as president of the Order of Railway Conductors and was later appointed to the Interstate Commerce Commission by President Theodore Roosevelt;

### Nolan of San Francisco

John I. Nolan, vice-president of the International Iron Molders' Union and former Representative from California;

Ben T. Osborne, executive secretary of the Oregon Federation of Labor;

Albert J. Berres, secretary-treasurer of the A.F.L. Metal Trades Department;

George Uhler, president of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (C.I.O.);

Arthur M. Huddell, president of the International Union of Operating Engineers;

Heywood Broun, author, newspaper columnist and first head of the American Newspaper Guild (C.I.O.).

### Gompers Headed 1942 List

Notable labor leaders for whom Liberty ships were named in ceremonies held Labor Day, 1942, were: Samuel Gompers, Peter J. McGuire, Andrew Furseth, James Duncan, John Mitchell and John W. Brown.

## To Harvest Work Volunteers

Labor Day week-enders who plan on volunteering for harvest work on California farms should go prepared to camp out during the three-day holiday. This warning is voiced by Warren R. Schoonover of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of California. It was stated that some of the larger growers and farmers have living accommodations and mess halls, while others do not.

The extra Labor Day workers will be badly needed in many farming communities, but volunteers should first apply to their nearest Extension Service Farm Labor office before starting, in order to obtain definite information on harvesting conditions, housing, transportation and living accommodations.

There are two Farm Labor offices in San Francisco, one at room 318, Merchants Exchange building, 465 California street (Exbrook 5586), and the other at 738 Howard street (Garfield 7420).

San Francisco  
SUTTER 6654

**Caswell's**  
NATIONAL CREST  
**Coffee**

Direct  
Delivered  
for  
Freshness

Oakland  
Higate 1017

## More Canned Salmon Coming

Co-ordinator of Fisheries Harold Ickes has announced that housewives will be able to supply their families with more canned salmon this year than last. Reports of the season's operations in the salmon producing areas of Alaska show the biggest pack since 1938. Last year operations were curtailed because of war activity in the North Pacific and a lack of shipping.

## Post-War Co-operation by Industry and Government

Secretary-Treasurer George Meany of the American Federation of Labor stated in a radio address last Sunday that the Government and private industry must work together and prevent any threatened post-war depression.

"We of the American Federation of Labor," declared Meany, "refuse to accept the theory that a depression is inevitable after the war. We do not have to have a depression and, as a matter of fact, we must not have a depression."

"The Government," he continued, "has the responsibility of encouraging industrial expansion. The American Federation of Labor holds that the Government should not only permit but stimulate opportunities to make a reasonable and fair profit. An enterprise which makes a profit is willing to expand. Expansion spells more jobs, and that is what labor will want."

Meany said two reasons the A.F.L. refused to accept the inevitability of a post-war depression were expected demand for vast private housing construction and tremendous demands for consumer goods.

## On This Labor Day

By JOHN O'CONNELL  
Secretary, San Francisco Labor Council

On this Labor Day our thoughts are those of war and its necessarily destructive accompaniments, rather than of the ways of peace and the accomplishments possible when the people as a whole are at liberty to follow their natural way of life.

We recall the happier Labor Days and those who were with us at the time, but now are gone away, in answer to the call of their country. We remember them and their life among us and with us—those directly connected with the labor movement, and those not directly a part of that movement but who were our friends and acquaintances. We remember their very voices.

And we look forward, eagerly and with an abiding hope for their return from victorious battle in defense of freedom.

We in the organized labor ranks here at home are persevering with every resource at our command to preserve for those who are absent the free way of life, the standard of living and every right which they left behind, in addition to giving of our time, effort and resources in forwarding civic and relief activities which press for attention because of their direct or indirect connection with the nation's war aims.

May another Labor Day find our absent ones restored to us and to the loved ones of their own firesides, all the present anxiety forgotten in the joyous reunion and in the knowledge of the victory they have given to the nation and the principles of righteousness.

## PROTECT YOUR EYES

*Good Vision Will Help Win the Decision*

Faulty eyes Blur, Fog, see Double, cause errors and Accidents, Waste Time and Materials

DR. R. LEE OTIS

OPTOMETRIST

2374-A MISSION STREET PHONE VAlencia 6843  
IN THE MISSION SINCE 1923

## Federation Statement to Unions on Bond Buying

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

The California State Federation of Labor has gone on record stating that it will continue to urge the vital necessity of the uninterrupted purchase of War Savings Bonds until the day of final victory in the present war has actually arrived. Why should trade unions in particular be concerned with the importance of underwriting the efforts of America's armed forces? If we stop to ask the reason for buying bonds, it is the same as saying, "What are we fighting for?" The answer is found in the destruction of organized labor in every country which has fallen prey to the Axis military machine: Labor is fighting for its life!

### Investment in U. S. Future

Arguments are put forth every day through every possible channel of communication urging the purchase of War Bonds as a means of preventing inflation, and investing in the future of the United States. The irresistible logic of such appeals cannot be denied, when it is coupled with the fact that the alternative to the voluntary purchase of an increased quota of War Bonds is sky-rocketing taxes and some form of forced savings. If bonds are not sold in ever-increasing amounts, the payroll savings plan will give way to a withholding tax that will make the present revenue provisions seem trivial by comparison.

If more and more bonds are not bought, because citizens fail to do their part, money will be obtained by compulsory means to pay the staggering cost of keeping the largest military force in our history equipped and on the march. If labor unions stint in their participation in this program, or slacken the pace of their purchases of these "Bonds of Freedom," they will be selling the future of organized labor short.

### Information Is Necessary

Union reports of past and future purchases have not been coming in to the Federation offices fast enough. This information is necessary so that the Federation can proudly announce to the people of the state and the nation that California workers have not forgotten the last message of Samuel Gompers that "a union man carrying a card cannot be a good citizen unless he upholds American institutions," and that they are upholding our democratic institutions through increased buying of War Savings Bonds.

Man writes a book about Japs and says they're the most misunderstood people in the world. So he thinks they're people?

**WEINSTEIN CO.**

Headquarters for Defense

**WORK CLOTHES**

at the Lowest Prices!

→ UNION-MADE ←  
**Can't Bust 'Em,  
Headlight, Lee,  
Sweet-Orr, Big Ben,  
White, Duck, Boss  
of the Road Union  
Made Work Clothes**

1041 Market and 45 Kearny St.

## S. F. Labor Council

Secretary's Office and Headquarters:  
Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street (Room 214)  
Headquarters Phone MArket 6304

The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

### Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, August 27, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty; President Shelley acting as secretary in the absence of Secretary O'Connell.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present, except Secretary O'Connell, who was excused.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

**Credentials**—Referred to the organizing committee: Blacksmiths No. 168—R. Phillips. Lumber Clerks No. 2559—M. Bentley. Furniture Workers No. 3141—Louis Burke, John B. Oddone, Josephine Barrango. Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350—John Verlotti, Rinaldo J. Martini, Louis Molinari.

**Report of the Organizing Committee**—(Meeting held Friday, August 27.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined and having found them to possess the necessary qualifications, the committee recommended that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989—James A. Caras.

**Communications—Filed**: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council dated August 19. Bernard Tassler, managing editor *American Federationist*, stating that under separate cover a supply of posters is being sent us advertising the fact that the *American Federationist* (official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor) may now be purchased at selected newsstands in our city. Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, replying to our letter of August 11 (regarding the resolution to donate one hour's pay per month per member to the San Francisco War Chest) and stating that their members are contributing in places of their employment. Weekly News Letter from the California State Federation of Labor dated August 31. San Francisco Chap-

ter, American National Red Cross (Mrs. Gertrude Y. Christy, director, Nutrition Service), announcing evening course in food preservation to be held at their Food Conservation Center, 437 Sutter street; four evening demonstrations will be held Wednesdays (August 18 and 25, and September 1 and 8), at 7:30 o'clock. I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, will speak over the radio on Labor Day, September 6, Columbia network, from 5:15 to 5:30 p. m., Eastern War Time; his subject will be "War Production, a Union-Made Job."

**Donations**: A communication was received from the Homeless Children Committee, Joint San Francisco Parlors, N.S.G.W. and N.D.G.W. Motion made that we give the usual donation to this committee; carried.

**Bills** were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

**Referred to the LABOR CLARION**: Elevator Operators No. 117 will hold a grand ball on Saturday evening, October 16, at 109 Golden Gate avenue. William Green, president, American Federation of Labor, asking for a general report on our Labor Day program; also what action we have taken in regard to "Getting the Children Back to School" (a pamphlet suggesting a fall campaign to reduce child labor).

**Referred to the Metal Trades Council Secretary**: Communication from Ship Painters No. 961, regarding a plan to obtain an increase of wages.

**Referred to the Executive Committee**: Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders, requesting strike sanction against the Mission Hotel, 520 South Van Ness avenue. Post Office Clerks No. 2, asking a decrease in their delegation to the Council.

**Resolutions**: A resolution was submitted by President Shelley, asking that the San Francisco Labor Council heartily indorse the recruiting program of the U. S. Marine Corps Women's Reserve, urging affiliated unions who have eligible women to lend full co-operation by granting the courtesy of the floor to a speaker from the Women's Reserve; also by receiving and distributing informational material to interested members; motion that the resolution be concurred in; carried. A resolution was submitted by

Delegate Elmer Hubbard of Musicians No. 6, asking that the San Francisco Labor Council go on record as highly approving and indorsing the endeavor of the American Federation of Musicians to give symphony concerts free of charge to the people in smaller cities; and that Mayor Rossi and Chief Administrator Brooks be given copies of this Resolution and be urged to support this great civic enterprise. Motion to adopt; carried. (See resolutions in full elsewhere in this paper.)

The president introduced Lt. Laura May Tabak of the U. S. Marine Corps Women's Reserve, who addressed the delegates regarding the recruiting program of the Reserve. She described the activities of the Marines and the fact that their occupations were as numerous and varied as those in civilian life. She asked the assistance of the delegates in passing along the information given them to further their program to release men for active duty so that the war may be sooner won.

Congressman Richard J. Welch, at recent invitation of the Council, addressed the delegates regarding certain problems confronting the labor movement. He thanked the Council's officers and the affiliated unions for the assistance and co-operation given him in Washington and warned labor that it must be on the watch; that militant labor force is required to do what must be done. He urged unity in labor.

**Reports of Unions**—The Musicians announced that the NBC has extended to the labor movement one-half hour's time on KPO on Labor Day, September 6, 6 to 6:30 p. m., at which time President Shelley will make a talk and the Musicians will give a musical program. They will have use of the large auditorium which seats about 400 to 450 people. Tickets for the broadcast can be obtained through the Musicians' Union, free of charge. A delegate from Shippers No. 9 reported that this local has undertaken a program to get the membership to register and to interest them in political action; the delegate presented a program for consideration of the Labor Council, which was referred to the executive committee.

Regarding the communication on the Labor Day Mass, the president impressed upon the delegates the fact that the sermon is not restricted to those of the Catholic faith and that labor at large is invited. Father Munier, who has spent several years in Washington studying labor problems, will deliver the sermon. The time—10:30 a. m., Sunday, September 5. The place—Saint Mary's Cathedral.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 p. m.

**Receipts**, \$745.00; **disbursements**, \$359.90.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN F. SHELLY, Secretary *pro tem.*

## U. C. Training Courses

More women will be offered the opportunity to take training by a new course in chemical laboratory technique opening next Monday at 8 a. m., in Room 217, Chemistry building, near the College Avenue entrance of the Berkeley campus of the University of California. High school graduation is the only requirement to enter the course.

Another section of the course in office management will open on Wednesday, September 8, at 7:30 p. m., at the War Training Center, at 22 Second street, San Francisco. This will give those with some training or experience in business administration a complete picture of office operation useful in preparing for supervisory posts.

"Self-sacrifice is the real miracle out of which all the reported miracles grew."—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

## United Undertakers

Established July, 1883

1096 South Van Ness Avenue at 22nd Street  
Telephone VAlencia 5100

NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL

## "We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully *from week to week*:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.  
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.  
American Distributing Company.  
Austin Studio, 833 Market.  
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.  
Becker Distributing Company.  
Bruener, John, Company.  
B & G Sandwich Shops.  
California Watch Case Company.  
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.  
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.  
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.  
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.).  
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.  
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.  
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.  
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.  
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.  
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.  
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.  
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.  
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.  
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.  
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.  
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.  
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.  
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.  
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.  
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.

Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.  
Sloane, W. & J.  
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.  
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.

Standard Oil Company.

Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.

Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.

Swift & Co.

*Time and Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.

Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.

All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.

Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

## New Activity Assumed by Tuberculosis Association

San Francisco's battle for health on the home front achieved a most important gain this week with the announcement by the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association that it has taken over the full sponsorship of the San Francisco Heart Committee, thus establishing a division of heart disease control.

To be known as the Heart Committee of the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association, the new division will carry on an intensive program of education and study so that adequate community facilities may be provided for the prevention of diseases of the heart, according to E. G. Hecker, president of the Tuberculosis Association.

Public Health Enemy No. 1, heart disease ranks at the top of the mortality list both in California

### Green's Labor Day Address

A.F.L. President William Green's Labor Day address will be broadcast over a nation-wide NBC network next Monday from 12:30 to 1 p. m., E.W.T.

He will speak from Tampa, Fla., where 25,000 workers at the Tampa Shipbuilding Corporation yards will gather to hear him. The program is being arranged by the Tampa Trades and Labor Council.

and in this city, causing approximately three times the deaths of its nearest competitor, cancer. In San Francisco this amounts to 409.7 per 100,000 population.

Dr. Francis L. Chamberlain is chairman of the Heart Committee; Dr. Charles A. Noble Jr., vice-chairman, and Dr. Lester S. Lipsitch, secretary.

## Two Commission Orders Affect Women and Minors

The Industrial Welfare Commission of California has recently issued orders relating to minimum wages, maximum hours, and working conditions for women and minors employed in the transportation and the amusement and recreation industries. Applying to the first-mentioned industry is Order No. 9 N. S., and to the second, No. 10 N. S. As is necessary, due to the various details, each of the orders is quite lengthy, and organizations or individuals directly connected with the industries should acquaint themselves with the provisions thereof. It is required that copies of the order must be posted in a conspicuous place in the places of employment affected. Both orders became effective Friday of last week.

## Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

Corrected to August 31, 1943

PRESERVE THIS LIST. REPORT IMMEDIATELY ANY ERRORS OR NECESSARY CHANGES TO SECRETARY OF THE LABOR COUNCIL.

- American Federation of Government Employees, Lodge No. 634—W. W. Garrett, Sec., 33 Federal Office Bldg., San Francisco.**
- American Federation of Radio Artists—S. F. Local, 26 O'Farrell St. Meets 1st Friday each month at 2 p. m.**
- American Guild of Actors and Variety Artists—26 O'Farrell.**
- Apartment and Hotel Employees No. 14—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 544 Golden Gate Ave.**
- Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960—108 Valencia.**
- Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.**
- Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.**
- Automotive Warehousemen No. 241—108 Valencia.**
- Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st Tuesday and 3rd Saturday, Labor Temple.**
- Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.**
- Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.**
- Bartenders No. 41—1623 1/2 Market, MA. 1916.**
- Beauticians' Union No. 12—Flood Bldg. ex. 8412.**
- Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—240 Golden Gate Ave. Meets at Redmen's Hall.**
- Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.**
- Bolermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, 155 Tenth St.**
- Bookbinders and Bindery Women No. 31—125—Room 505, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.**
- Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—824 Brussels. Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.**
- Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—1130 Treat Ave. Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple.**
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.**
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491—200 Guerrero.**
- Building Service Employees No. 87—109 Golden Gate Ave. Meets 1st Monday, 9:30 a. m.; 3rd Monday, 8 p. m.**
- Building Material Drivers No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.**
- Butchers No. 115—Meets at 3012 Sixteenth St.**
- Butchers No. 508—4442 Third. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.**
- Cable Splicers No. 537—Frank Smith, Rec. Sec., 3 Octavia St. Phone SAN RAFAEL 1770-W.**
- California State Laborers and Utility Workers No. 1226—Fred Kradke, Sec., 1428 Waller St.**
- Candy and Glace Fruit Workers No. 158—Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.**
- Cannery Workers No. 2106—Mr. Cortesi, Bus. Agent, Room 310, Labor Temple, HE. 2926. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.**
- Carpenters No. 9—46 Kearny.**
- Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.**
- Casket Workers No. 94—B. H. Nutzman, Rep., 210 Steiner. Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.**
- Cemetery Employees No. 10634—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2915 Sixteenth St.**
- Chaufers No. 265—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 106 Valencia.**
- Circular Distributors No. B B 11—L. H. Gilmore, Sec., 322 Prague St. EL. 1880. (Affiliated with the Bill Posters' Union.)**
- Civil Service Building and Maintenance Employees No. 66—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.**
- Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7—Labor Temple, Room 1. Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.**
- Laundry Drivers No. 256—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Office, 3004 Sixteenth St., Room 313.**
- Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.**
- Leather and Novelty Workers No. 31—Labor Temple, Room 311. Meets 3rd Wednesday.**
- Letter Carriers No. 214—Meets 2nd Friday, Y. M. I. Bldg., 50 Oak St.**
- Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.**
- Locksmiths No. 1331—Bruce Rowe, Rec. Sec., 697 Mission.**
- Lumber Clerks and Lumber Handlers No. 2559—400 Brannan.**
- Mucaroni Workers No. 493—Meets 4th Friday, Labor Temple.**
- Machinists No. 68—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.**
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Room 22, Ferry Bldg.**
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.**
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—60 Main St.**
- Metal Polishers and Platers No. 128—Rm. 4, Labor Temple, MA. 1414. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.**
- Milk Wagon Drivers No. 226—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.**
- Millinery Workers No. 40—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 46 Kearny.**
- Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—83 Sixth St., cor. Jessie. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 3 p. m., and 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 8 p. m.**
- Molders No. 164—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.**
- Motion Picture Projectionists No. 162—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.**
- Motor Coach Employees, Division 1225—Chronicle Bldg., Rm. 210, DO. 7223.**
- Municipal Park Employees No. 311—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple, P. A. Conroy, Cor. Sec., 240 Gates St. MI. 3675.**
- Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday, Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.**
- Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921—109 Golden Gate Ave, UN. 3361.**
- Newspaper and Periodical Vendors and Distributors No. 468—172 Golden Gate Ave. OR. 4171.**
- Office Employees No. 13188—Rm. 203, 1182 Market, MA. 4614. Meets 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.**
- Operating Engineers (Hoisting and Portable), No. 3—Rm. 303, 1161 Market St., HE. 1568.**
- Operating Engineers (Stationary) No. 64—Anglo Bank Bldg., 16th and Mission Sts. Optical Technicians and Workers No. 18791—Frank Higdon, Sec., 366 Post.**
- Ornamental Iron Workers No. 472—200 Guerrero.**
- Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20089—1182 Market, Room 206. Meets last Friday, Labor Temple.**
- Painters No. 19—200 Guerrero.**
- Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.**
- Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers No. 1071—3053—16th St., UN. 6424. (Russell G. Johnson).**
- Pharmacists No. 838—Rm. 419, 1182 Market, HE. 1450.**
- Photo Engravers No. 8—Meets 1st Friday, Office 320 Market.**
- Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.**
- Post Office Clerks No. 2—P. O. Box 3334. Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.**
- Practical Nurses and Matrons' Association No. 267—109 Golden Gate, HE. 8364.**
- Printing Pressmen No. 24—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.**
- Printing Specialties and Paper Converters No. 362—693 Mission.**
- Production and Aeronautical Lodge 1327—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.**
- Professional Embalmers No. 9049—William J. Williams, Sec., 2445 Vicente. Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.**
- Real Estate Salesmen No. 22250—Walter Parker, Fin. Sec., 344 Teresita Blvd.**
- Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—1182 Market St.**
- Retail Cleaners No. 93—F. B. Nicholas, Sec., 4057 Twenty-fourth St. Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.**
- Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.**
- Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100—Moose Hall, 1621 Market, UN. 7424.**
- Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017—1182 Market. Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.**
- Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Room 467, 870 Market. Flood Bldg. Meets Tuesdays at Redmen's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.**
- Sailors' Union of the Pacific—59 Clay.**
- Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350—Room 2, Labor Temple. Meets last Friday, Labor Temple.**
- S. F. and East Bay Steel Die and Copper Plate Engravers and Embossers No. 424—Herbert J. Salvatore, Sec., 120 Linda Vista Drive, Millbrae, Calif.**
- Sausagemakers No. 203—Meets at 3053 Sixteenth St., Thursdays.**
- Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.**
- Ship Fitters No. 9—1980 Mission St., HE. 3780. Meets 4th Wednesday, Labor Temple.**
- Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—200 Guerrero.**
- Steam Fitters No. 509—200 Guerrero St.**
- Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—1621 Market St., HE. 8707.**
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers No. 29—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.**
- Stove Mounters No. 65—J. D. Roberts, Sec., 38 Athens.**
- Street Carmen, Division 518—Office, Rm. 311 Marshall Square Bldg., 1182 Market St.**
- Street Carmen, Division 1004—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, Rm. 307-308 Marshall Square Bldg., 1182 Market St.**
- Street Carmen, Division 192—3865 Adeline St., Oakland.**
- Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.**
- Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lenox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday.**
- Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen No. 89—L. S. Armstrong, Sec., 200 Guerrero. J. A. Johnson, Bus. Rep. 1608 Webster St., Oakland, GLencourt 5860.**
- Theater and Amusement Janitors No. 9—109 Golden Gate Ave. Meets 3rd Tuesday.**
- Theatrical Employees No. B-18—230 Jones.**
- Theatrical Stage Employees No. 16—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.**
- Tobacco Workers No. 210—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.**
- Tool and Die Makers' Lodge No. 1176—C. F. Henning, Rec. Sec., 7015 Lockwood, Oakland, TRinidad 8828.**
- Union Label Section—Meets 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple, MA. 0610.**
- Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 1st Monday, Labor Temple.**
- Waiters No. 30—1040 Geary St. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.**
- Waitresses No. 48—Office, 440 Ellis St., OR. 6713. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, at 3 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.**
- Warehousemen No. 260—400 Brannan, GA. 1074.**
- Watchmakers No. 101—942 Market, Room 709.**
- Watchmakers No. 102—942 Market, Room 709.**
- Water Workers No. 401—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.**
- Web Preachers No. 4—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.**
- Welders' Lodge (S.F.) No. 1330—1179 Market.**
- Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen No. 109—Room 503, 323 Geary, GA. 7310.**
- Window Cleaners No. 44—1119 Mission, MA. 3624.**

## Amendment of the Social Security Law

*[Below, the American Federation of Labor Committee on Social Security continues presentation of arguments in favor of amending the Social Security law, and here urges larger federal grants to aid the States in caring for the needy. The committee is composed of Matthew Woll, George Meany and G. M. Bugnatz, who also are members of the AFL executive council, and John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the AFL. This is the twelfth article in the series, others having appeared from week to week in the LABOR CLARION.]*

When our Social Security law was passed in 1935, one of its sections provided for assistance to old people who were in need and who had not built up a claim to old-age insurance through previous employment. Another section provided aid for needy blind people; and a third for dependent children. The federal government was to assist the states in caring for these people.

### Matching of State Grants

This is how it has worked: When an old person needs help, the state can pay him a regular grant of money with the assurance that the federal government will meet half the grant up to \$40 a month. In other words, for every dollar that the state gives to needy old people, up to \$20 a month, the federal government will add another dollar. If the state pays only \$15, the old person in need will get \$30 a month. If the state thinks he needs \$45 or \$50, the federal government will pay \$20 and the state will pay the other \$25 or \$30 if it has the money to do so. It works the same way for blind people who are poor and need financial assistance. In every case the state decides who is to be helped and how much he is to receive.

### Helping Dependent Children

For helping dependent children the Social Security law empowers the federal government to match what the states pay, up to \$18 a month for the first child and up to \$12 a month for other children in the family. That is, the federal government will pay as much as \$9 a month for the first child if the state pays \$9. If the state pays only \$5 a month, the federal government will pay \$5, making the total aid \$10 a month. If the state finds that the child needs \$25 a month, it can get \$9 a month from the federal government and must pay the rest itself. It works the same way with the other children in the family except that the grant from the federal government is limited to \$6 a month. The state decides what children are to be helped and how much each shall receive.

### Figures on Disbursements

The whole idea, of course, is to encourage and aid the states to take care of their own needy people. It has been an enormous help, too. In June of 1942 nearly two and a quarter million old people, most of them over 70, were assisted under this arrangement. In twenty-seven states the average total grant from the federal and the state funds was more than \$20 a month; while in fifteen states it was less than \$15 a month. In June, 1942, also, 54,300 blind people were assisted. In one state, the blind poor people got an average of a little over \$9 a month, while in the state with the best showing they got, on an average, \$46 a month. That same June more than 943,000 children in 392,000 families received aid, in forty-three states. Yet in 1942 many people who would ordinarily have needed assistance were at work; men and women over 65 were employed on war production; mothers of

dependent children were able to get jobs and to leave their children in someone else's care.

This is good as far as it goes, but let's take another look at that dependent child who gets \$18 and his little brother or sister who gets \$12. The youngsters are dependent because there isn't enough money coming into the home to take care of them. The father may be dead or disabled. The mother has to stay at home to take care of the children. Perhaps there is no other income in the family except the assistance that the children receive. Yet the mother has to eat and be clothed as well as the child, and the father, too, if he is alive and an invalid. That \$18 a month looks like the extra cost of raising a child after the rent is paid and all the regular household expenses have been met; it does not cover the cost of keeping up the home. Often, however, one or both parents and the child may be trying to live on that money. That family needs an allowance at least as large as a single old or blind person needs; and the family should have enough assistance to take care of every member of the family.

### Don't Match Possible Federal Grant

Some states, however, cannot afford to pay even \$9 a month to match what they could get from the federal grant so as to give their dependent children \$18 a month. Yet the children in those states are future citizens of the nation as well as the state. If they live to grow up, they may move to another state to become workers and fathers or mothers; and if they don't get started right, they are likely to carry with them throughout life the stunted bodies and minds and the bitter feelings resulting from their early years of privation. So no state can afford to shut its eyes to the needs of children in other states.

### Other Needy People

Besides those who are assisted under the Social Security program today, there are others who need financial help in order to have the bare necessities of life. Unemployed workers who have exhausted their unemployment compensation or have been disqualified may have nothing to live on. Some injured workers do not get enough accident compensation to provide for themselves and their families. Old people without insurance who have not lived in a state long enough to acquire legal residence may be without any kind of income. Mothers and invalid fathers who are trying to eke out an existence on the allowance to their children should have better care. Even when we have complete social insurance, there will still be some people outside its protection.

### On Sharing the Costs

The federal government can share with the states the responsibility for caring for all of those people if the Social Security law is liberalized. However, as long as the Social Security law restricts federal assistance to matching state grants to needy aged, children or blind people, the states with limited funds will naturally assist those who will get \$2 in aid for every dollar the state can give.

There are two remedies for this situation. The Social Security law should be amended to provide federal grants for any kind of poor person so as to assist the states to take care of those who most need

## Prepare for Campaign to Put Over Huge War Loan

Labor-management committees have always set the nation's War Bond pace, and therefore have a key part to play in the Third War Loan commencing September 9, declares Ted R. Gamble, national director of the Treasury's War Finance Division.

"Our efforts will be directed at raising fifteen billion 'extra' dollars from non-banking sources during the month beginning September 9," Gamble states. "Most of this money must come directly from the pockets of the people, and a major share will come from the 27,000,000 workers already enrolled in regular Payroll Savings Plans."

In a statement prepared for all L.M. committees and issued to them through Drive Headquarters, Director Gamble says: "We at the Treasury recognize that the 5,000,000 workers in plants with labor-management production committees have always set the pace in our War Bond efforts. We are depending on these workers and their joint committees to secure that extra \$100 War Bond purchase from as many workers as possible during the Third War Loan, and to figure out for themselves ways and means of increasing their regular Payroll Savings War Bond purchases through special campaigns at this time. I know that we can count on you."

### MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT

With the enactment of laws by Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Colorado legislatures this year, eleven states now provide for state-wide retirement plans for municipal employees. Protection on a state-wide basis was provided previously by California, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina and Ohio.

help. Then, too, the federal government should be able to pay more than half of what the poor person needs if the state cannot pay 50 per cent of the absolutely necessary assistance. In other words, the Social Security law should be amended to make it possible for the federal government to pay anywhere from 50 to 75 per cent of the needed assistance to poor people. This seems at first glance like favoring the poorer states, but actually today we are paying larger federal grants to the wealthier states which can afford more relief to their poor. So by permitting the federal government to pay a larger share of the aid given to poor people in the poorer states we should really even things up while we are making sure that poor people everywhere throughout the nation had the help they needed.

Of course, no state is compelled to follow the federal Social Security plan in assisting its poor people. Broadening the public assistance program under Social Security would not coerce the states but would merely help them to do more for those in need.

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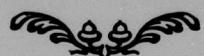
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